

INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIX NO. 225-

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1931

PRICE ONE ANNA.

"ADMIT INDIA'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE".

MAHATMA AND CHAPLIN.

Common Affinity And Capacity To Win Allegiance Of Crowd

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
The "Manchester Guardian" discussing Gandhi-Chaplin meeting dilates on "the common quality of affinity between a Mahatma and a comedian and their common capacity to sympathise and understand the mass emotions. Both know how to stir the crowd because both understand crowd psychology. They both make a crowd laugh; they both win fanatical allegiance because they reveal to the crowd its own emotions. 'Some people make us laugh, some people make us follow them—comedians and Mahatmas!'

Charlie Longing To See International Figure Of Gandhi.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 24.
When interviewed by the "Chronicle" said, "I am not a politician and I am longing to see the International figure, Gandhi is a figure with which one must cope. I found him to be a tremendous personality. We talked of machinery. I told Gandhi we wanted to relieve man of his tasks. Invention has relieved man of much of the drudgery and Gandhi merely smiled. As Charlie knelt beside Gandhi it looked as if his soul was with Gandhi's India, teeming and suffering millions as his heart was with the tragic-comedy of the life of the Western world."

GANDHIJI & CHAPLIN MEET

Packet Of Salt As Gift

(Special To "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, September 22.
Enthusiastic scenes were witnessed outside Dr. Katsis house at Camington, East London, where Gandhi had an hour's interview with Charlie Chaplin.
Mahatma Gandhi's car, surrounded by children, had difficulty in reaching its destination and after arrival Gandhi and Chaplin appeared at the upper window and acknowledged the cheers of the crowd, among whom a man holding up a large packet of salt intended as a gift to Gandhi was prominent.
Excitement was renewed as the two leading figures left.

MAHATMA TO MEET CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Mahatma Gandhi is meeting representatives of the Christian Missionaries on October 3 and the Archbishop of Canterbury the following day.

FOR "FRANK & FRIENDLY DISCUSSION"

Indian Delegates Invited To Visit Lancashire

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Sir S. Hoare has received a letter from Mr. T. D. Baldwin, Chairman of the Joint Committee of the Cotton Trade Organisations inviting the Indian delegates to visit Lancashire for a "frank and friendly discussion of mutual economic problems," which should "help to bring about a better understanding of the difficulties with which both India and Lancashire are faced."—Reuter.

RAJA OF SIVANGANGA'S ESTATE

Representation To Viceroy
DELHI, Sept. 23.
The Viceroy received a deputation of the landholders group in the Legislative Assembly, headed by the Raja of Kollegal, which made representations on behalf of the Raja of Sivanganga in the Ramnad District, whose estate is now being managed by the Court of Wards under the Government of Madras.—A. P.

MAHATMA'S BLUNT TALK WITH BENN.

Insists On British Ministers' Declaring Their Policy Soon.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION ON WAY TO SOLUTION.

PRINCES CLAMOUR FOR SAFEGUARDS IN LEGISLATURE.

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
It is evident from information gathered from Gandhi's Secretariat that the Mahatma will make his position once more clear and insist on the British Ministers who are so far silent to respond to the demand of the Indian leaders to declare its policy by Wednesday or Thursday at the latest.

HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION SOLVED.
There are prospects of an agreement being reached on the Hindu-Muslim issue in a couple of days time and thereafter Gandhi will seriously reconsider whether he should continue or not to continue to take part in the Round Table Conference discussions in the absence of any definite declaration on the part of British Ministers.

Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Sapru were responsible for bringing Gandhi and Mr. Wedgwood Benn together on Tuesday night at Dorchester Hotel though both Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Sapru were present they did not take any part in the discussion.

Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Benn were closeted for over 40 minutes. Gandhi sympathised with Mr. Benn that he was out of office and Mr. Benn on his part expressed his gratification that Gandhi had come to London to solve the Indian problem.

CONGRESS VIEW-POINT EXPLAINED.
The bone of contention was whether India was fit for Dominion Status or for Independence. Mr. Benn wanted Gandhi to convince him how Independence was in the best interests of the country as against Dominion Status. Gandhi made the Congress position clear and explained the Karachi resolution.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO INDEPENDENCE.
Gandhiji wanted Mr. Benn and other British Ministers to admit India's right to Independence and very frankly told Mr. Benn that it rested solely with India after such admission whether to make a treaty with Great Britain as partner in the Commonwealth or not.

Mr. Benn repeatedly drew Gandhi's attention to the analogy of Canada's relations with America though Gandhi on his own part refused to share Mr. Benn's views that complete Independence was inadvisable, impracticable and not in the interests of India.

It is quite likely that there will be another meeting between Mr. Benn and Mahatma Gandhi, to discuss this question further.

GANDHIJI'S ADDRESS TO COMMONS

(Special To "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, September 22.
Gandhiji will address a three-party meeting at the House of Commons on Wednesday evening.

The announcement that Gandhi has cancelled his visit to Lancashire is due to a misunderstanding in Manchester of which no explanation is forthcoming.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO LANCASTERSHIRE.
The Joint Committee of cotton trade organisations announced to-night that Gandhiji would unofficially visit Lancashire during the week end, leaving London on Friday, and stay near Darwen as the guest of Mr. Charles Harworth.

There will be no public engagements. Gandhiji does not wish to make any pronouncement as regards the relations of India and Lancashire cotton.

TO STUDY THE PROBLEM.

His main object is to study the problem on the spot with a view to preparing himself for later discussions on a more official basis.

Gandhiji is particularly interested in obtaining first hand views of operatives, among whom he will spend most of the time.

STATES AND REPRESENTATION IN LOWER CHAMBER

Discussions In Federal Structure Committee.

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE."

LONDON, Sept. 23.
In the Federal Structure Subcommittee to-day, Sir Akbar Hydari, outlining his scheme for the Princes' representations based on one-third of 150 members of Lower Chamber, pointed out that it would be impossible to give separate representation even to all States that were at present members of the Princes Chamber.

Sir A. Hydari advocated that the area and population should be factors in deciding which States should have individual representation.

and allowed one seat each for 24 States already mentioned, pointing out that these absorbed 64.24 per cent of the population. Sir A. Hydari thought that the remaining States should receive representation either through the Chamber of on territorial basis, and if the latter was adopted, he suggested arrangement giving the States in Bengal and Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Bombay, Punjab, Rajputana, United Provinces and Central Provinces one representative each, Central India two and Western India three.

STATES AND REPRESENTATION.

This arrangement took into consideration territories, for instance Rajputana, in which individual States would be separately represented. This left 14 seats

(Continued on Page 7.)

RENDITION OF BERAR TO NIZAM

British Govt. Want A More Generous Offer.

ANXIOUS ALSO TO KNOW VIEWS OF BERAR PEOPLE

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)
LONDON, Sept. 23.
Further complications have arisen over the question of the rendition of Berar to Nizam.
The British Government which is considering Sir Akbar Hydari's offer for the restoration of the province feel that Nizam ought to make a still more generous offer with regard to compensation to the Indian Government which has considerably improved the condition of Berar since the province has separated from the Nizam's territory. The British Government want to know how the Nizam proposals to compensate Civil Service men regarding their pay and pension at present guaranteed by the Indian Government. They also want to know the opinion of the subjects of Berar on the matter and to know whether they would like to be a free, autonomous province under the new Indian Government or under the Nizam.

KAPURTHALA TO ATTEND R. T. C

(Special To "The Chronicle.")

LONDON, September 22
The Maharaja of Kapurthala has accepted invitation to join the Round Table Conference.—Reuter.

THE "INDIAN DAILY MAIL"

To Re-Appear To-day.

The "Indian Daily Mail" which has been leased to Mr. N. H. Begumwala by the Trustees of the Debenbure-holders, will be republished from to-day. It will be edited by Mr. Pothan Joseph.

PROGRESS OF R. T. CONFERENCE.

Baldwin's Statement In Commons.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Invited to make a statement regarding the course of the Round Table Conference, Mr. Baldwin in the House Commons said that Government had made their position clear in introductory speeches on the resumption of the Federal Structure Sub-Committee.
The Government fully appreciated the importance of avoiding delay but since the main purpose of the Conference was if possible, to reach an agreement in the light of fullest expression of the representative Indian opinion, the rate of progress would necessarily be conditioned by it.—Reuter.

SOLVING THE HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

Gandhiji To See Aga Khan Soon

SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE"

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Leaders of Hindu and Muslim groups are busy establishing personal contact with a view to starting negotiations for settlement of the communal question. It is understood that Gandhiji is seeing Aga Khan almost immediately and will thereafter see Mr. Jinnah.

When preliminary talks between the individuals are finished Gandhiji, Aga Khan, Mr. Jinnah, Malaviya and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will confer together. There is considerable speculation on subjects to be discussed by Mahatma Gandhi and Aga Khan but no authoritative pronouncement is available.

MILITARY OPEN FIRE IN SRINAGAR

State Forces Sustain Heavy Casualties.

FOUR MUSLIMS KILLED AND SIX INJURED.

SRINAGAR, Sept. 23.
Four Muslims were killed, and six Muslims were seriously injured as a result of the military opening fire in self-defence on a Muslim crowd which got out of control at various points and mobbed the military pickets. Government forces sustained ninety casualties, including slight injuries to a few high officials who were mobbed at the Juma Masjid. Two police constables in uniform were seriously injured, and they were removed to the hospital, where they are in precarious condition, while two military pickets on duty who were mobbed by the crowd sustained serious injuries.
The situation is now under control.—A. P.

EDITOR ARRESTED FOR SEDITION.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.
Sri Ramrup Goyal, Editor of "Azad Bharat" Gwalbad was arrested at Morad Nagar yesterday under Section 124-A on charge of delivering a seditious speech.—A. P.

RUN ON POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

Panicky Rush For Withdrawals In Delhi And Karachi.

PAYMENT OF MONEY ORDERS WITHHELD.

Banks Must Open To-morrow To Allay Popular Fear, Says "Chronicle" Commercial Correspondent.

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.
All banks being closed to-day, there was a heavy rush at the General Post Office for withdrawal of money from Savings Bank and Cash Certificates.
It is understood that the General Post Office being unable to meet the demand withheld payment of money orders for heavy sums to meet withdrawals.
It is further understood that the General Post Office has telephoned to the Post Master-General, Punjab seeking his advice and the latter has instructed to draw one and a half lakhs of rupees from the Treasury to meet the pending claims. Arrangements are also proceeding to meet heavy demand when banks reopen.—A. P.

OVER RS. 50,000 WITHDRAWN FROM P. O. S.

Nervous Feeling In Karachi
KARACHI, Sept. 23.
Enquiries at the Post Office show that withdrawals from the Savings Bank till 3 this afternoon amounted to about Rs. 22,000 but against this Loan Bonds were purchased by the public to the value of Rs. 11,000.—A. P.

NERVOUSNESS IN KARACHI.

Nervousness which has been caused as a result of British financial situation was reflected in a run on post office savings bank this morning resulting in the reported withdrawal of Rs. 50,000 after which further large payments were stopped.—A. P.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Banks Must Open On Friday.

(From Our Correspondent.)
Bombay, Sept. 23.
The announcement of emergency measures from the Government of India is anxiously awaited by the

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Since Banks were required to be closed suddenly, merchants in the interior must be feeling great inconvenience in regard to their normal requirements.

The Government have had enough time to devise measures to restore confidence among the people who might have grown panicky on account of sudden financial developments which overtook the country. Nothing will be more conducive to the restoration of normality than the immediate opening of the banks on Friday. Any more postponement of throwing open the banks is liable to be misconstrued and will perhaps accentuate the very situation which Government want to allay.

It is understood that the managers of the Exchange Banks met on Wednesday and sent a protest to the Government of India against the closing of the Banks stating that there was no need for such a measure and that they would be able to meet all possible demands when the Banks re-opened on Friday.

"DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES OF PEGGING RUPEE TO STERLING."

Stock Brokers' Wire To Sir George Schuster.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.
The following telegram has been sent to the Hon. Sir George Ernest Schuster, the Finance Member, Government of India, Simla, to-day, by Mr. K. R. P. Simla, (Continued on page 5.)

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

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"Down With Starvation Govt."

BRITISH COMMUNIST PARTY CALL UPON WORKERS TO END CAPITALIST RULE.

30,000 WORKERS MARCH THROUGH DUNDEE STREETS.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.
The Communist Party of Great Britain has issued a manifesto calling the National Government as "Starvation Government" and appealing to the workers not to give a penny off the worker's wage, a penny off the dole, a penny off the soldier's, the sailor's or the teacher's salaries.
The manifesto proclaims that the present new financial crisis as the outcome of the capitalists' new policy and a new stage of class struggle. It compares the Labour Party's promises to Lloyd George's mockery of "Homes Fit for Heroes" after the war.

ACTION OF NAVY WELCOMED.
It welcomes the demand of the sailors and the navy and says that their example is worth following. There is only one way out of the crisis—by workers themselves ending capitalists' rule and setting up a workers' dictatorship.
30,000 WORKERS MARCH IN DUNDEE.
Thirty thousand workers in

International Fame Of Sterling Lost For Ever.

Owing to rapid fluctuation in sterling exchange all European countries have stopped quoting their goods in sterling. Offers are mostly c&f. dollar or cent.

Govt. Of India's Gold Hoardings.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 23.
The Government of India on September 15 held 34,000 thousand sterling gold and in addition to it sterling securities and gold now held in London amounted approximately to 12-14 millions and a sum of approximately six millions was held in London on Treasury account. Captain Margesson, for Sir S. Hoare, gave these figures at question time in Commons. He added that maintenance of exchange value of rupee would be secured on lines hitherto followed.—Reuter.

BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE AND EMERGENCY MEASURE

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Sept. 23. (10 P.M.)
In London silver prices recorded an unexpected rise of 7/3 pence per ounce. This rise made it almost impossible any forward trading in Bombay at night. Privately the quotation is Rs. 51. It is understood the Bullion Exchange Board will take emergency measures to save the market from a crisis.

COTTON PRICES.

Heavy Rise.

BOMBAY, Sept. 23. 12 Midnight.
The news that Liverpool market went up 48 points led to heavy rise in Cotton prices in Bombay which reached Rs. 170 and then fell to Rs. 167.

CROSS-RATE.

Lower Tendency.

A Special Cable to the "Evening News of India" dated New York September 23, says "Wall Street's gloom and panic selling dissipated to-day and sterling which started slightly lower, later joined the upward movement and closed at 42 1/2." This is, however, mere propaganda. Latest cables from New York show that the cross-rate has gone down to 48 which means that exchange has not been maintained. At close the cross rate was 48.

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Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee One

For First Sixteen Words

One Anna

For Each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No." Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for. Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No. Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—STUDENTS Seeking Employments. For particulars send two annas stamps to HIND EQUITABLE, 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. A R 5895

WANTED—ORGANISERS on Rs. 150 to Rs. 300 to enlist members for credit membership department. Loans available by members at 9 per cent. interest. No Secondary or no deposit in advance required. Apply with one anna stamp to the METROPOLITAN INDUSTRIAL BANK, LTD., 172, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA. (2) A

WANTED—A JUNIOR DRAWING MASTER for a Middle School, pay Rs. 30 p.m. in the grade of Rs. 30-3-0. Starting salary according to qualifications. First appointment on probation. Provident Fund benefits after confirmation. The candidate must have passed the Elementary Drawing Examination of Bombay University or any other equivalent examination. Applications should reach the undersigned by the 25th instant, latest, DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, Jodhpur. A 3657

Houses & Flats To Let

TO LET—On Khar-Road, 14th Road, plot No. 400, ground floor of one storeyed building TO LET immediately. Very airy and commodious. Accommodation one big hall with dining-room combined, two bed-rooms, two bath-rooms kitchen, privy with flush-system, very sanitary and clean, facing westerly, with a nice compound all round. For rent, inquire on 1st floor to Mr. JAMSETJI SHROFF. C 800

ON CURSETJI RANA STREET, Grant Road House No. 54D ground and upper floor for immediate entry. Any community accommodation. Big Hall, dining and seating combined, 3 bed rooms, bath room, kitchen with gas for cooking and heating purpose for rent, etc., apply top floor, LANDLORD. C R 5903

TO BE LET—MOTOR GARAGES at exceptionally reduced rent. Khetwadi Back Road, "Tulsi Building." C R5776

Trade Announcement.

TEA SEASON JUST COMMENCED—WANTED SPECIAL CANNING AGENTS on a salary of Rs. 100 plus T. A. and handsome commission, for sale of Pure Nilgiri tea, packed in tins, packets and loose. Only experienced hands need apply. THE ANGLO-BURMA TEA COMPANY, Mettupalayam. (Nilgiris). T R5851

THE UNDERSIGNED intends to start new business and would be interested to hear from Manufacturers (Indian Preferred) with terms and samples wherever possible. Also would be interested to represent manufacturers exclusively for Mysore State. Temporary address:—P. A. RAM, CHANDER RAO, "Anandlalaya", 6th Main Road, Chamaraipet, BANGALORE.

Profession

CONSULT the wonderful Egyptian Spiritualist MAHOMED BEY now at Grand Hotel, Bakard Estate, Room No. 23. For five rupees he will read and give written answers for three questions on your paper, while retaining in your possession with correct predictions. Questions by post, please address to his Special Office at Ballard Estate, 2nd floor Wakenfield House, Fort, Bombay. P R 5870

Matrimonial

Educational

THE ROYAL DENTAL AND HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, DELHI. Please apply to the Principal, Dr. R. R. Gupta, H.M.D., for free prospectus to learn DENTISTRY HOMOEOPATHY, ELECTRO HOMOEOPATHY, BIOCHEMISTRY, and secure DIPLOMAS of L.D.Sc., M.B.H., M.B.E.H. and M.S.B. respectively. Guaranteed cure for Piles. List of Testimonial on request. R5729

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisements columns.

NOTICE

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED (Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 29th to 30th September, 1931, both days inclusive. 3632

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI AHMEDNAGAR COTTON PRESS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on FRIDAY, 2nd October, 1931, at Registered Office of the Company No. 71-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort at 3-0 P.M. (S. T.) to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account of the Company made upto 30th June, 1931.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To elect Directors in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
- To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th September, 1931, to 5th October, 1931, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board, VALABHIDAS DAYAL & CO., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents, Bombay, 18th September, 1931. 3670

LOST SHARE CERTIFICATES.

TWO CERTIFICATES covering two Ordinary Shares in the Voluntary United Press Company, Ltd., numbered 1089 and 1090 standing in the name of EUSTAQUIO FIALHO and Mrs. OLIVE DE SOUZA FIALHO, have been STOLEN. Any person holding possession of them or has found through any source or having claim over them should report to the Company's Office within one month, otherwise the Company will issue Duplicate Certificates to the said Shareholders. E. FIALHO. R-5897.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. NOOR MAHOMED BEG MAHOMED and ABOO BUCKER ABDUL REHMAN have agreed to purchase the land and premises belonging to the Estate of the late Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman, more fully described in the Schedule below, which was put up for sale by Public Auction on the 17th day of August, 1931, by Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Noor Mahomed Beg Mahomed and others representing the Estate of Beg Mahomed Haji Abdul Rehman pursuant to the directions contained in the Orders of the High Court made in Suit No. 1001 of 1911, No. 1035 of 1915 and Suit No. 263 of 1916.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office at Central Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid. Dated this 19th day of September, 1931.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras teague together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situated, lying and being at the junction of Grant Road and Cursetji Sukhlaji Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1879 1/3 square yards or thereabouts (according to Cadastral Survey 1462 square yards) and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 165, New No. 13874 and 13875, Old Survey No. 19 and New Survey No. 2/6947, Cadastral Survey No. 205 of Tardeo Division and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Cursetji Sukhlaji Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the property now or late of Ahmed Khadwani, on or towards the South by the Grant Road and on or towards the North by now or late Municipal Bhagwan Chawl and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward Nos. 3910 and 3911 and Old Street Nos. 217-219 and 221-223-225 and New Street Nos. 260, 264, 266, 268 and 270 Grant Road. A portion of these premises is used as a Theatre which is known as "Coronation Theatre."

LITTLE & CO., Purchasers' Attorneys. 3651

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.

In the matter of the INDIAN DAILY MAIL, LTD., a Company registered under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913 and having its Registered Office at 359, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

FELIX SILVEIRA and S. V. SAVANT, both of Bombay, Petitioners.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for the winding up of the Indian Daily Mail, Limited, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, was, on the 18th day of September, 1931, presented to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wadia, by the above named creditors and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers on FRIDAY, the 6th day of November, 1931, and any creditor or contributory of the said Indian Daily Mail, Ltd., desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company, under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by his Counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company, requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charges for the same.

Dated this 21st day of Sept., 1931.

SUKTHANKER GUPTA & KOTHARE, Attorneys for the Petitioners, 35-43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 3663.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M. The Wolf of Wall Street, smashes The Love Market

GEORGE BANCROFT

In "Ladies Love Brutes"

The Iron Bonds of Matrimony chained her to a Brute—See what happens.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 P.M. The Great Detective Drama

"ALIBI"

A Murder Mystery with an Amazing Climax

Featuring AUSTIN TREVOR

EMPRESS TALKIES

To-day at 6-30 and 10 P.M. Irresistible as ever

MAURICE CHEVALIER

In "THE BIG POND"

Charming All-Talking, Singing, Comedy.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

The important event during the week has been the Currency Ordinance issued by the Government of India on Monday, the 21st inst., temporarily relieving the Government from the obligation a fixed basis and this has naturally produced violent fluctuations in commodity prices. So far as the Yarn market is concerned the effect of the Ordinance has been practically nil, although Cotton prices improved considerably as a result of the same. Demand from consuming centres for all kinds of yarns is very limited and on account of the huge crop of Cotton in America which is now more or less assured owing to ideal weather conditions, buyers have no faith in the present level of Cotton prices and a further decline is yet anticipated. The financial position of the dealers, consumers and middlemen, is also going from bad to worse and naturally buying there, fore is very limited and only just sufficient for immediate requirements. In spite of the apparently low and attractive prices of Cotton and consequently of yarns, we do not find any inclination on the part of the consumers to buy, in as much as they are not able to get any satisfactory price for the cloth produced out of these yarns. On the whole the market is unsettled and in the absence of any satisfactory demand prices are inclined to sag yet further.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Business is practically at standstill on account of the recent financial developments and any forward business is therefore out of question so long as the conditions do not become more settled.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Prices have been practically unchanged with a slightly weak undertone and there has been no improvement in the demand in any Japanese yarns. Dealers who have been holding stocks particularly Merzerized and other yarns have been losing very heavily on account of heavy drop in prices and forward business is more or less absent. Some of the Importers have been importing well-known chops on their own account and have been placing in the market at the then ruling prices.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been no improvement in the general conditions of Artificial Silk yarns and business has been becoming very narrow in the absence of satisfactory demand from consuming districts. Northern markets have been reporting very bad conditions and sales are only very limited. There has been yet some inquiries from Southern markets but even there the prices now offered are lower than before and the quantity consumed is getting less and less. Stocks in the consuming districts are not very large, but there has been no confidence in the present level of prices and a very strong competition from Tafetta has compelled the weavers to take to other lines. The future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

There have been strong rumours about Excise Duty on Indian cloth to be levied very shortly to meet the Budget deficit of the Government of India and this has again caused anxiety to our Mills. Stocks of yarns with the Mills are limited but the demand does not show any improvement and prices have been declining day after day. Calcutta reports declining markets, whereas Rangoon has been satisfied by purchasing her immediate requirements. Punjab is moderately satisfactory and the up-country Mills have been dumping their yarns over there at present which are ridiculously low. Demand from Gujarat, Marwar and Southern India is very limited. Cotton prices have been fluctuating heavily on account of the recent financial situation both in England and in India, and so long as the prices do not stabilise confidence is not likely to be restored. The future course of the market is yet uncertain and we expect still lower prices.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Bombay, Sept. 23

	Bales.
Berar	166
Central Provinces	42
Persians	8
Egyptians	106
Cotton	323
	Cwts.
Wheat	1,011
Linseed	700
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	347
Gingellyseeds	7
Groundnuts	3,617
Castor seeds	581
Rice	1,580
Myrabollams	1,715
Cottonseeds	232
Gram	975
Joowar	3,174
Barley	51
Bajree	1,437
Coal	Tons, 740

FROM TO-DAY.



ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT

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Public Notices.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Thursday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 3 o'clock (S. T.)

PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN, Sheriff of Bombay. Bombay, 23rd September, 1931. 3672

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1611 of 1931. VURDHMAN BROS., LTD. (in liquidation) ... Plaintiffs. Versus (1) VISHNU BHAGWAN and (2) JAYABAI widow of Chunilal Bhagwan. Defendants.

The Defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the plaintiffs have filed the above suit against you as a Long Cause claiming from you the 1st defendant personally and from you the 2nd defendant as heir and legal representative of Chunilal Bhagwan Rs. 2,294-14-4 with interest and costs and further or other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in the Court on 30th November, 1931, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon (S. T.) in person or by Advocate and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

You are also required to file a Written Statement of your defence and serve a copy on the plaintiffs within four weeks from the date of publication of this summons.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 31st day of August, 1931. H. A. VAKIL, For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

Messrs. ARDESHIR HORJIUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys. 3671

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE.

RE: AUCTION, SALE.

Higher offers for Gohta Street, Poona property of, Gulamhussein Essaji, Esq., will be FINALLY considered by Sir S. B. Billimoria, Kt., the Receiver in Suit No. 172 of 1929 on TUESDAY, the 29th September, 1931, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at this Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. So intending purchasers are requested to attend. CRAWFORD & CO. 3663.

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DR. MOONJE'S SAD AND INSTRUCTIVE DISILLUSIONMENT

LONDON ASSURANCES CONTRASTED WITH SIMLA ATTITUDE.

Nagpur Leader's Vigorous Exposure.

We give below extracts from Dr. B.S. Moonje's minute of dissent to the Report of the Indian Military College Inquiry Committee:—
It is a great pity that the Government of India took it upon itself to fix the number of yearly intake of cadets for the Indian Military College, instead of allowing it to be fixed by the Expert Committee set up by it to settle the details of the proposed College, as was clearly the intention of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference.

The Government do not seem to have fully appreciated the significance of the general political situation in the country and particularly do not seem to comprehend the mentality of the people in respect of the problem of Defence of India, embittered, as it has been, by frequent repetitions, in season and out of season, of the allegation that the people of India cannot defend their country and that the Indian youth will not come forward to make the Army its profession, giving up lucrative positions in civil life.

I am positive that, when the Report of the Committee will be out and the points, on which I am painfully obliged to write this note of dissent, become widely known, there will be a great outcry all over the country against those points.

Briefly, the general political situation in the country, if it could be said to be indicative of one thing more than anything else, is indicative of the mentality of the people not to accept anything in the shaping of which they had no voice. They want themselves to be the architects of their own destiny.

LONDON ASSURANCES.
One of the results of the (first) R.T. Conference is the practical unanimity on the resolutions and recommendations of its Defence Sub-Committee. The value of this unanimity was greatly reinforced by the ruling of the Chairman, Rt. Hon. J.H. Thomas which endows these resolutions with a comprehensive meaning from an eminent practical point of view. The Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri asked a very pertinent question: "Does this situation cover the question of the rate of Indianisation? I am not clear."

Chairman: "Obviously, it does for this reason....."
(Defence Sub-Committee Report, page 4).
It, therefore, led the people to hope that a new era was dawning and the people felt that ultimately the day has arrived when the stigma, which they really never deserved, of their being incapable of defending their own country, would be wiped out.

Now, what are the resolutions and recommendations of the Defence Sub-Committee which contributed to the creation of this sentiment in the people? If we carefully study these in the spirit of the discussions that prevailed in the meetings of the Sub-Committee, the following points stand out:—

(a) That "with the development of the new political structure in India the defence of India must to an increasing extent be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone."

(b) That "in order to give practical effect to this principle immediate steps be taken to increase substantially the rate of Indianisation in the Indian Army to make it commensurate with the main object in view."

(c) That "in order to give effect to (b) a training college be established in India to train candidates for commissions in all arms of the army."

(d) That "the Government of India be instructed to set up a Committee of Experts to work

out the details of the establishment of such a college."
If we read (a) and (b) together, it gives a fairly correct idea of the spirit that was pervading the entire Conference and I cannot define the nature of the spirit in better words than in those of Lord Sankey, the President of the Federal Structure Committee, in which he lays stress on what he calls "the basic assumption that the constitution will recognise the principle that..... the responsibility for the Federal Government of India will in future rest upon Indians themselves."

It must, therefore, be remembered here that it was under such a spirit prevailing in the Conference that the Defence Sub-Committee has adopted the resolutions and recommendations. I should not fail to emphasise here the assurance given by no less a person than the Rt. Hon. Mr. J.H. Thomas, the Chairman of the Defence Committee, himself, when replying to my speech pressing for the acceptance of my proposal "that immediate steps be taken to arrange for all recruitment henceforth for the commissioned ranks of the Army, Navy and Air Force to be made in India from amongst Indians, provided that it shall be open to the Government of India to provide for recruitment in England to fill up such of the vacancies as cannot be filled up in India, and that due regard should always be had to the relevant considerations such as the maintenance of the requisite standard of efficiency."

The assurance was as follows: "First of all, I should like to say this to Dr. Moonje and I say it as one who has had many years' experience in negotiations. I am indifferent to the wording of a resolution. I attach infinitely more importance to the spirit behind the declaration than to anything else." Further on he repeats at the end of his speech:—

"I solemnly tell you, never mind what the words say, the spirit behind these words is a genuine attempt to solve the question. That is the appeal I would make." Page 74.

And this assurance of the genuineness of the attempt of the Government to solve the question is contained in the resolutions and recommendations of the Defence Sub-Committee, to give practical effect to which this Expert Committee has been appointed and is meeting.

DISILLUSIONMENT.
In view of these facts the ruling of the Chairman of this Expert Committee, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the Government has fixed the annual intake at 60 only, has come to me as a sad though highly instructive disillusionment.

The questions, therefore, arise:—
(a) Who should have the authority to fix and recommend the annual intake of cadets for the College, the Government of India or this Expert Committee?

(b) And in respect of the recommendations of the Defence Sub-Committee, what is the relation of this Expert Committee with the Government of India on one hand and the Round Table Conference on the other?

(c) What are the terms of reference of this Expert Committee and who is the authority to define the terms of reference?

The appointment of this Expert Committee is the direct outcome of the most clear recommendation in respect thereof of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, as contained in its Resolution No. 2 (c) which is as follows:—

"That in order to avoid delay, the Government of India be instructed to set up a Committee of Experts, both British and Indian (including representatives

of Indian States), to work out the details of the establishment of such a College."

The resolution itself, particularly in view of its pointed reference to "such a College," has thus fixed the purpose and the terms of reference of this Expert Committee. The Government of India, therefore, plays the part merely of an agent of the Round Table Conference, and has no explicit or implicit authority to fix any of the details connected with the College. The Government of India also, on their part plainly admit this point in their resolution appointing this Expert Committee which is as follows:—

"In accordance with the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee of the Round Table Conference, the Governor-General-in-Council with the approval of the Secretary of State for India, has been pleased to constitute a Committee of Experts, including representatives of Indian States, in order to work out the details of the establishment of a military College in India to train candidates for commissions in all arms of Indian Defence Services."

There being here in this resolution an emphatic reference to the recommendation of the Defence Sub-Committee for the establishment of "such a College," it, therefore, clearly follows that it is this Expert Committee which has the direct authority to work out and settle all the details of the establishment of a military College in India. The fixing of the annual intake of the Cadets is the one fundamental detail which this Expert Committee should have been allowed to work out. In this respect there can be no more clear proof in support of my contention than in the reply given by the Chairman of the Defence Sub-Committee, Rt. Hon. Mr. J. H. Thomas, to the direct question of Mr. Jinnah:—

Mr. Jinnah: "We agreed in principle with the question that the Army should be Indianised. Then the next question is how effect is to be given to the rate or the pace of Indianisation. That is a question which must be discussed by this Committee and some principle must be laid down."

Chairman: "I will try and apply myself to answering that question. Now my answer to the last question which is the fundamental one, is that there should be, as a consequence or as a net result of any recommendation, 'an Expert Committee set up to give immediate effect to this.' Now, I put it to you that no one round this table—and I am not speaking as a military man at all, but common sense tells that the first thing to do is to secure the site of the building, 'number of men you are prepared to train,' the accommodation and all these things. The period is all dependent upon that."

Lord Reading: "Yes."

Mr. Jinnah still pressed on his point and said: "If you mean to appoint a special Committee for the purpose of considering the question of the pace of Indianisation..... are you going to give any guide, are you going to lay down any principles for that Committee or are you going to give them a blank cheque and say, 'Now you decide as you think proper.' That is the next question which I ask..... I want your ruling, Sir."

Lord Reading: "I suggest that is not a matter for ruling. That is a matter for this (the Expert) Committee."

(Defence Sub-Committee Report, pages 41-42)

Thus, it will be seen that even Lord Reading along with the Chairman is of the same opinion, that I am contending for, that it is the business of this Expert Committee to settle the fundamental detail of fixing the intake.

The decision of the Government of India in respect of fixing the annual intake of cadets is, therefore, most unfortunate. They are not justified in depriving this Expert Committee of its legitimate function of settling and fixing the intake.

Now, the questions are:—

(a) How should the annual intake be fixed and what are the objects that should inspire the fixing of it? and

(b) What expert authorities should serve as guide in fixing the intake?

The entire trend of the discussions in the Defence Sub-Committee was to press for Indianisation of the Indian Army as early as practicable. The British section of the Committee, though not so keen as the Indian, still did not vehemently oppose it. What, however, they opposed was the fixing of the actual pace of Indianisation by the Committee. They were prepared to leave it to the decision of the Expert Committee that would be set up, as will be seen from the following quotations

from the Report of the Defence Sub-Committee:—

When Mr. Jinnah was pressing his point for "clear indication as to the pace" of Indianisation and wanted in the Resolutions of the Defence Sub-Committee "some words so definite that it will convey to your Expert Committee that that was the intention of this Conference," the Chairman replying eventually said that "it has been pointed out that this is a matter for the experts."

Further in order to respond to the "strong affirmation of one section of the Sub-Committee" to the effect that complete Indianisation of the officers in the Indian Army should take place within a specified period, as proposed in the Government of India's scheme of Indianisation of 1922 known as the Shea Scheme, the Chairman (the Rt. Hon. Mr. J.H. Thomas) further undertook that when in pursuance of the resolutions of this Sub-Committee, Expert Committees were appointed, those Expert Committees would, as a matter of course, take into consideration the proposals of the Military Requirements Committee of 1921, and the Committee on the Indianisation of the Army (known as the Shea Committee) of 1922.

This is further proof, if any be still needed, to substantiate my contention that it was the business of this Expert Committee to settle and fix the annual intake for the College and not of the Government of India.

The reports of these two Committees are very particularly referred to, so that they may serve as a guide in interpreting resolution 2 (a) of the Defence Sub-Committee, that is, in defining the exact meaning of the words of the resolution "to increase substantially the rate of Indianisation in the Indian Army." Even the Chairman on the Defence Sub-Committee himself admits that "we want them as material for our guidance."

(Defence Sub-Committee Report, page 17).

Though these Reports will, admirably, serve as a guide in the interpretation of these words should be such as it should be "commensurate with the main object in view." Now, the main object to Indianisation is clearly defined in Resolution (1) of the Defence Sub-Committee which provides that "with the development of the new political structure in India, the defence of India must, to an increasing extent, be the concern of the Indian people and not of the British Government alone."

Full significance of this definition of "the main object in view" with all its implications cannot be comprehended unless two things inherently involved in the development of the new political structure in India are clearly borne in mind:—

First:—That the development of the new political structure in India provides for full Provincial Autonomy and for entire responsibility for the Federal Government of India being thrown on the Indians themselves, except in respect mainly of the Army and the Foreign Relations during a period of transition.

This means that the federating units, the autonomous Provinces, having a common federal army would like to have their due quota both in the rank and file and the officer ranks of the Army and would press for the removal of the present bar to recruitment from certain classes and practically from certain parts of India.

Second: That the Defence of India must, to an increasing extent be the concern of the Indian people.

Now, taking these two things together, it becomes an axiomatic truth—

(a) that a time must come sooner or later, when after the period of transition has come to an end, entire responsibility for the Government of India as well as for the control and administration also of the Army and the Foreign Relations will devolve on the Indians, and

(b) that during the period of transition, there must be progressive Indianisation in the Indian Army, so that Indianisation be completed by the time the period of transition comes to an end.

The transition period, however, has not yet been clearly defined, but we hope to be able to have it done in the forthcoming session of the Round Table Conference. We may guess, however, that it may be of 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 years, but I am sure, the people are not contemplating the period of transition to be as long as 30 years.

Assuming, however, for the sake of argument the transition period to be as long as 30 years we come to the conclusion that the entire Indian Army should be Indianised within 30 years, so that India with its entirely Indianised Army and England with its British Army in India may collaborate as equal partners of the Commonwealth of the defence, not only of India, but also of the whole Empire.

(To Be Continued).



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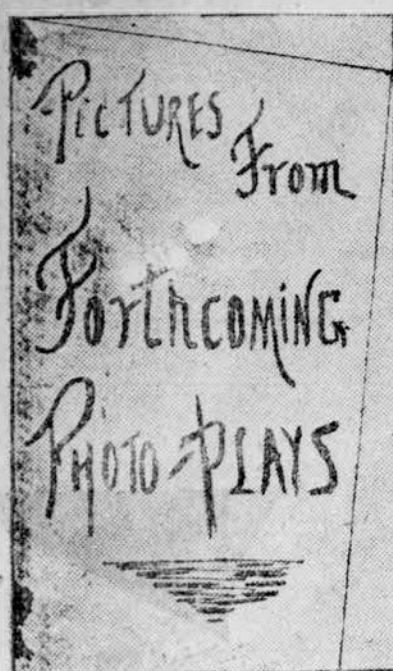
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National Anthems.

Born In Battles And In Revolutions

The birth of a new Spanish anthem, called "The Fourteenth of April" from the date on which that country was proclaimed a republic, emphasizes the fact that national songs often have had their origin in battle or revolution. The French "Marseillaise" was composed by Rouget de Lisle in a night bivouac on April 24, 1792, and two months later 1,500 men armed and wearing red caps marched from Marseilles to Paris to the tune of that stirring hymn. And our own "Star-Spangled Banner" was written by Francis Scott Key while he was a captive aboard a British ship during the bombardment of a fort near Baltimore. Consequently these songs usually breathe of war and conquest.

Largely because of its warlike atmosphere, Key's composition has been the object of furious attacks for many years, and only recently President Hoover signed a bill giving it official status as our national anthem. The bill reads:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the composition consisting of the words and music known as the "Star-Spangled Banner" is designated the national anthem of the United States of America.

The words of the much-ricticized song have been called too bellicose and too humpious; this music has been branded as inappropriate and, above all, as utterly unsuitable, since some of it lies beyond the range of average voice. Despite these and other objections, "The Star-Spangled Banner" now stands at the head of the list—above "America" and "Hail, Columbia!" and the legion of songs launched by ambitious American versifiers and composers in the fond hope that their work would be proclaimed our national anthem.

THE WARLIKE SPIRIT.
There is no gainsaying that "The Star-Spangled Banner" breathes a warlike spirit. Lovers of peace can derive little satisfaction from it. If it expresses the true attitude of Americans, we are indeed a nation which would raise an awful rumpus if anybody put up to it the proposition of turning swords into plow-shares. But even more vehement have been the objections caused by its alleged impoliteness. Written during the War of 1812, when passions were hot, it hurls at the British words which some people, born in days of more restraint, have deemed insulting to a nation no longer our enemy. "The foe's haughty host" is one metaphor which has fallen into disfavour—not so seriously though, as—

of the poet's fellow-countrymen. "The Star-Spangled Banner" but follows a fashion which seems to have irresistible charm for designers of national anthems.

"And this be our motto—in God is our trust" chants pugnacious and pious Mr. Key—as confident of divine favour for his native land as the poet of England's "God Save the King." In fact, the English hymn goes so far as to lay down a fairly complete schedule for the Almighty to follow in the course of His expected interposition in the interests of the English monarch, viz.,

Send him victorious,
Happy and glorious—
And later:
O Lord, our God, arise,
Scatter our enemies.

And make them fall.
Confound their politics.
Frustrate their knavish tricks.
The final sentiment has aroused objections in England resembling those elicited in this country by the unfriendly references of the poet of "The Star-Spangled Banner" to "foul footsteps" pollution" and the hiring and slave." The fact that nations or individuals are enemies of England, some Englishmen believe, does not justify the English in stating whenever they sing their official national hymn, that these enemies are knaves and fair game for being confounded by the Almighty.

"RULE, BRITANNIA!" CRITICISED.

Similar criticism is heard now and then in England to some of the words of "Rule Britannia," a song which—unofficially at least—is as truly national as "God Save the King!" So filled with patriotic fervour was its author, the poet James Thomson, when he wrote his apostrophe to Britain, that he included these words:

The nations not so blest as thee
Must in their turn to tyrants fall.

While thou shalt flourish great and free,

The dread and envy of them all.
Neither piety nor friendliness toward monarchy figures in France's renowned national anthem, the "Marseillaise." But its verses are fully as bellicose as those of "The Star-Spangled Banner" or "Rule, Britannia!" and as scornful as they and "God Save the King" toward enemies. The refrain, words and music, is the very essence of warlike patriotism:

Aux armes, citoyens!
Formez vos bataillons!
Marchons!
Marchons!

Indeed, as somebody once remarked: "It is enough to stampede a peace conference into an officers' training camp!"

As for the "enemy," he is very roughly treated in "La Marseillaise"—the words of which have been sung, it must be remembered, not only by French regiments, fighting against foreign foes but by French mobs, marching to storm the palace of a King of France.

MUSSOLINI IN A SONG.

In Italy the "Marcia Reale," or Royal March, is still played on official occasions as the national anthem of the land, but that notwithstanding—

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

THE PASSING WEEK.

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Music In Allahabad

The Music Association of Allahabad proposes to organise in November next a Conference to discuss and solve, as many as possible, the current problems of Indian Music. What is particularly noticeable in the aims and objects of the proposed conference is the intention to recruit specifically, "the student community." Indian music sadly needs the disinterested, constant and intelligent assistance of the educated people. Without intellectual contents and status no art can live much less re-live.

The Indian Stage And, The Indian Screen

The Indian screen has advanced miles ahead from the Indian stage. There are many points in sets, costumes and acting which the stage could borrow with advantage from the screen. But there is one aspect in which the Indian stage seems to be hopelessly behind the times. It has not begun

to understand much less to learn the importance of right lighting.

IDAN BAI.

Is Acquisition For Broad casting Service.

Mr. A. U. Saadan writes:—"The Indian State Broadcasting Service of Bombay which has in the past suffered much in reputation on account of want of really good artists appears to have now realised the taste of the music-loving public and secured the services of some of the most renowned musicians of Western India. The programmes broadcasted nowadays are sufficiently entertaining and have added much to its reputation. It was really a matter of great surprise to me the other day when I had an occasion to hear the music of that renowned songstress of Gujarat, Idan Bai. Although a stranger to the public of Bombay, she has built up a very high reputation in Gujarat and time was when she was unique in her art there. Combined with the knowledge of all the intricacies of the art she has the discerning eye to see what pleases the public in music. Many a time some of the most renowned artists have failed to draw response from their audience, not on account of any fault of their own but due to their want of knowledge of the taste of their audience. An artist or musician who enters into the spirit of his audience has more chances of success in a broadcasting programme. The acquisition of Idan Bai by the Indian State Broadcasting Service will greatly enhance the reputation of the Service. Lastly the I. S. B. Service deserves compliments for their selection.

I trust you will give publicity to the above in your widely circulated paper and oblige."

ALLAHABAD ADVANCES In Study Of Systematic Music

Dr. D. R. Bhattacharya, President, Music Association, Allahabad University, writes:—

"The second session of the music conference, University of Allahabad, will be held on November 8, 9, and 10, 1931, in the Vaidyanagar Hall, Muir College Buildings. Musicians, students of schools and

colleges, and students of music academies, who wish to take part in the competition (vocal and instrumental) are requested to fill in the forms which can be had from the Muir College Buildings. Medals and prizes will be awarded to deserving musicians and competitors. It is also intended to arrange lectures and discussions on Indian music and to hold an exhibition of Indian musical instruments.

Persons interested in music are requested to become members of the Reception Committee. Patrons, donors and members of the Reception Committee will be entitled to join in all the function of the conference without any extra charge. They will be given the best seats in the conference hall.

Membership Fee:—Patrons Rs. 30/- or gold medals, donors—Rs. 10 or silver medals, reception committee Rs. 10.

The aims and objects of this conference are:—(I) To popularise and encourage the propagation of classical Indian Music amongst the educated classes in general and the student community in particular. (II) To arrange lectures and discussions for the purpose of providing a workable uniform system of ragas and talas with special reference to the Northern system of music. (III) To evolve a uniform system of notation acceptable to all schools of thought in the country."

THE RIGHT SEASON For Movic Moratoriums

While "moratoriums" are in season, why not one each on gangster, war and sex films? Another on drinking scenes. One on affected English slang mannerisms that irritate. Also a moratorium on the use of standard fiction so completely re-written that its author could not recognize it, that is, nothing except the title. A moratorium or over-advertisement that so fires our imaginations that the film inevitably falls below our expectations. A moratorium on super-sophistication....

And in place of these, more Technicolour films of high-class operettas such as the Victor Herbert or Gilbert and Sullivan ones, the Friml, Strauss and Romberg classics. These contain beauty that is as lasting and refreshing as the best things in life.—"M. P. Classic."

SEVEN SONGS Of The "Seva-Dal"

"SEVA DAL SAPTA-PADI": Published by the Central Board of the Hindusthani Seva Dal. Introduction by Syt. Jawaharlal Nehru, As. 2.

The "Seva Dal Sapta-Padi" published by the Central Board of the Hindusthani Seva Dal for the use of "Sainiks," instructors, officers, "Belaks" and "Kumars." The publication is in furtherance of the policy of the Dal to secure system and uniformity in its activities. The present publication will be followed by a "Seva Dal Manual" and similar text-books for the guidance of the organisation.

Syt. Jawaharlal Nehru writes the Foreword to the present publication. He rightly emphasises the importance and necessity of National discipline in music and of music that is not less vigorous than vital.

Both these thoughts are opportune. They should, in fact, serve as a warning. And the warning was certainly, overdue. We are apt to overlook the difference between national sentimentality and national efficiency. The sentimental aspect of national service has revealed more than its share of attention and prominence. Now is the moment, when we have the breathing time to think constructively. To insist and demand the national discipline which alone could lead to national efficiency.

It is, certainly, not a tribute to the nation accustomed to proclaim to the world its priceless art and cultural heritage to avoid, if not actually to ignore, the national responsibility it implies. It is particularly no tribute to national organisations to overlook national discipline, for example, in music. The seven songs published with the requisite notations will, it may be hoped, provide the essential initiative for national discipline in music. The proposal for recording them for the gramophone would be evidently another helpful assistance for disciplined music.

As to the living force and vitality of national music, referred to by Syt. Jawaharlal Nehru, it is fortunate that the demand is, publicly, expressed. It will be more fortunate still, if the demand gathers volume and inspires the supply of national music, songs, at once disciplined, powerful and vital.

The discussion of national anthem, published on this page will suggest how the question has occupied the thinking minds of nations. Russia has been endeavouring to acquire from the noblest of arts the dynamic power for its people.

licy and plan of cultural reconstruction.

Is it too much to hope that greater attention to the cultural heritage of the nation, to national reconstruction in art and culture, will now be secured from national organisation.

An important and not altogether insignificant trifle ought to be mentioned. The cover of the "Seva Dal Sapta-Padi" is unpretentious but inoffensive. The cover designed for the collection of the Congress Prabhat Pheri Songs is badly coloured, badly printed, badly designed and in bad taste. There could be no justification for the implied indifference.

K. H. V.

FILMS PROSPECTS

Threatened Crisis.

The leaders of the film trade are seriously perturbed, like all other business men in the country, by the financial crisis and the formation of a National Government to cope with the situation. It is feared that the emergency measures to be adopted by the new Government may include an import duty on films. And cinema owners will tell you that the average talkie is costly enough already. Many of them are still finding it difficult to make profits under the system of paying for pictures by sharing the takings with the film distributor. And although they are no doubt willing to do their bit in a national crisis, they point out that the cinemas already contribute large sums to the Exchequer in the form of Entertainment Tax.

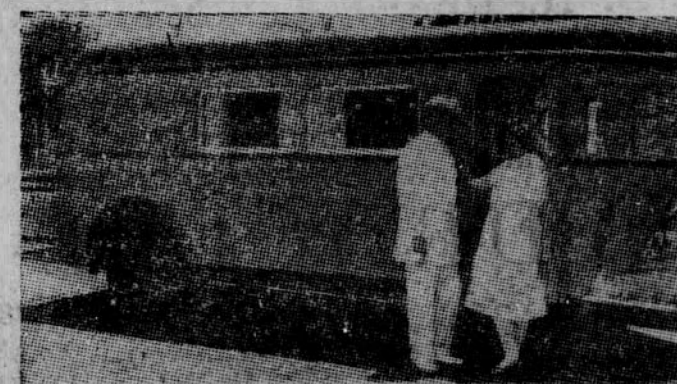
Another weighty matter which has engaged the attention of "the trade" during the past few days, and which is of some moment to filmgoers, is the report of the General Council of the Trades Union Congress upon their investigations into the Quota Act. The report has set at rest rumours that the T. U. C. would press for the raising of the compulsory quota of British films to 50 per cent. Attention is drawn, however, to the trade influence exerted by American films. It is stated that, "as a result of seeing such a high proportion of American films, and audiences are familiarised with American products of all kinds, and this is a powerful aid to their sale in this country and in the Dominions and Colonies."

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME.

For First Talkie Train.

"Turbulent Timber," an internationally successful Ufatone-educational formed part of the programme offered by Gaumont British, some time ago, when this firm made the bold attempt of talking cinema show in the Scarborough Express, one of the famous trains of the London and North-eastern Railroad Corp. According to the London "Cinema," the experiment met with full success.

The Holywood Way.



The "Make-Up" car accompanies the "Shooting" expedition.



European lady enthusiast faces the jungles terrors of Africa for registering folk-music of the country.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

NOTICE TO JURYMEN
Special Jurors attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

BOMBAY TEACHERS' UNION.
At a meeting of the Bombay Teachers' Union to be held in the Secondary Training College Hall, at 6 p.m., to-day (Thursday), Mr. G. D. Dayal, M.L.A., a teacher from Dr. Tagore's Shantiniketan will speak on "The Teachers' Union". After the discourse Mr. Mallik will answer questions regarding Shantiniketan.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association Mr. B. T. Randive, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Labour Condition in Russia" to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

Rev. Fr. H. Heras, the Director of the Indian Historical Research Institute, will deliver a lecture in the Institute Hall to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. The subject of the lecture will be—"Theological ideas suggested by the study of Indian iconography."

After the lecture the new showcases for Indian bronzes in the Museum will be inaugurated. Dr. N. A. Thothil will unveil the show cases and address the gathering.

S. W. TRAINING CLASS.

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the hall of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. M. R. Badi will deliver a lecture on "Reclamation of Criminals."

GIRGAUM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. will be held in the office of the Committee to-day (Thursday) at 8-15 a.m. when all the members are required to be present.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 23-9-31: Colaba Point 0.01"; Fort 0.30"; J. J. Hospital 0.35".

Total since 1st June to date: Colaba Point 81.50"; Fort 91.29"; J. J. Hospital 84.28".

Total for the corresponding period of 1930: Colaba Point 87.46"; Fort 93.33"; J. J. Hospital 93.63".

Total for the corresponding period of 1929: Colaba Point 80.89"; Fort 71.68"; J. J. Hospital 57.85".

KOKAN (DIST.) RAJNAGRI MAHAPUR DUKHANIVARAN FUND COMMITTEE.

The Secretary acknowledges the sum of Rs. 66-7-3 and 30 clothes collected by the Desh Sevikas Mrs. Shantabai Vengarkar, Mrs. Santabai Dhawale and Mr. Bapat at Dardar.

POSTAL NOTICES:—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Naldera" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 24th inst.

Superscribed Mails for Straits, China and Japan per s.s. "Alpore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd inst.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through Cotton Information Bureau, 1st floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

New York, Sept. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.14
To-day's Opening Rate	6.25
Difference	+11
To-day's Closing Rate	6.39
Difference	+25

Broach Expectation Rs. 167-0-0
Ginning Report 20,92,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. OCTOBER.

Liverpool, Sept. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	3.91
To-day's Opening Rate	4.06
Difference	+15
To-day's Closing Rate	4.39
Difference	+48

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Sept. 23.	
Silver Ready	16 1/4
Higher	0 14-0
Silver Forward	16 3/8
Higher	0 14-0

Tone of Market: India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
No business.

BUY KHADDAR AND HELP THE STARVING MILLIONS OF INDIA

Sirdar Vallabhbhai On Gandhi Jayanti.

SHOWERS OF COINS AND RINGS AT C. J. HALL MEETING.

A moving appeal by Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the Congress President, to celebrate Mahatma Gandhi's birthday by purchasing khaddar and helping to relieve the misery of the starving masses met with a wonderful response at a largely attended public meeting held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall on Wednesday evening. Although the audience was unaware that a call on their purse would be made there was a regular shower of coins and in a very short time over Rs. 3,000 were collected. RINGS AND ORNAMENTS FOR GANDHI JAYANTI.

Young ladies eager to celebrate the Gandhi Jayanti in the most appropriate fashion readily parted with their rings and other ornaments and two wealthy merchants promised to contribute Rs. 1,000 each for buying khaddar.

A Parsi girl clad in foreign clothes elbowed her way to the platform to contribute her mite to the fund with which it was intended to buy khaddar for clothing the flood-stricken people of Bengal and Konkan.

DISCARD YOUR CLOTHES.

The Bardoli Sardar while thanking the girl remarked to the girl: "You must discard these clothes and take to khaddi if you really to feed the hungry masses". The girl nodded smilingly and was seen coming back later with another contribution. Hindu, Muslims and Parsis came forward with smaller donations ranging from Rs. 100 to Re. 1. Besides these contributions it was already announced at the meeting that a Bhatia gentleman who preferred to remain anonymous had given a cheque for Rs. 2,000 to buy khaddar.

GANDHI JAYANTI WEEK.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, who presided, referred to the fact that on two occasions the meetings arranged for the same purpose had to be abandoned owing to the fury of the weather. He recalled the days when they not only defied the Government but also the elements when Satyagrahis stuck to their posts drenching in rain and receiving lathis. They had gathered to hear from Sardar Vallabhbhai as to how they should celebrate the birthday anniversary of the greatest living man in the world, Mahatma Gandhi. They wanted not only to be enlightened as to how they should celebrate the event but also as to when exactly they should do it. According to the Hindu calendar Gandhi's birthday fell on October 8 but according to the English calendar it was on October 2. If they did not celebrate Mahatma's birthday on October 2 probably Mr. Emerson would blame them for boycotting the English calendar and violating the terms of the Delhi Pact. (Laughter). The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee had therefore decided to celebrate the whole week from October 2 to 8 as Gandhi Jayanti week.

"A NATIONAL EVENT."

Sardar Vallabhbhai, in the course of his speech, described Gandhi as the champion of the starving masses of India. By his sterling sacrifices to Mahatma had endeared himself to every Indian and his birthday was a great national event. Each one would celebrate the occasion in the light of how best to serve the cause for which Gandhi had spent his whole life. If one looked into his work it would be at once evident that if there was one thing more dear to him than any other it was the message of the charkhas.

CHARKA AND HUNGRY MILLIONS.

The reason that prompted Gandhi to adopt the charkha was the cry of hungry millions of this country. Mahatma had put his heart and soul in popularising the charkha and for this purpose he started the Akhila Bharat Charkha Sangha. This organisation had branches all over India. Thousands of poor people who would otherwise have starved had taken to the charkha and were able to earn from six pice onwards and thus managed to exist. The Charkha Sangha bought the yarn spun by these poor people and turned into cloth.

LARGE STOCK OF KHADI LYING IDLE.

The speaker said that there was now a large stock of khaddar worth about Rs. 15 lakhs lying idle

in the various branches of the Charkha Sangha. All the available funds which the Sangha had was locked up in these stocks and they had no funds to buy the yarn produced by the villagers. The result was that a large number of labourers were deprived of their income.

HELP THE PEASANTS.

The Sardar continued said that it was the duty of every Indian to popularise the gospel of the charkha. They could do so only by purchasing khaddar. During the Gandhi Week it should be their duty to clear all the stocks that were lying with the Sangha and thereby help the poor peasants. He drew a very vivid picture of the thousands of unemployed men and women. In foreign countries if the problem of unemployment was so acute there would have been a hue and cry. But in India they suffered everything meekly and blamed fate of their plight. It was Mahatma Gandhi who taught them not to blame fate but to work for the betterment of their masses. The charkha was essentially meant to improve the lot of the masses.

GANDHIJI AT HIS POST OF DUTY.

In conclusion Sardar Vallabhbhai said that they were celebrating Mahatma's Jayanti when Gandhi was away in London. He was putting the demands of the Indian people with the utmost frankness because he knew that behind him stood solidly 35 crores of Indians. Gandhi was doing his duty. It was for them to do their duty in the manner expected of them by Gandhi and help him to win Swaraj.

Sgt. Manilal Kothari also appealed to the audience to support the cause for which Mahatma had all along worked.

CHARKA PRIZE SCHEME.

Advice To Competitors

The Secretary, All-India Spinners' Association writes:—
The Competitors for the prize of Rs. One lakh for an improved spinning wheel should deliver their machines at their own cost at the Gujarat Vidya Pith, Ahmedabad for examination, on or before the 31st October, 1931. The competitors will be informed later of the precise date when the Board of Judges will inspect the machines. It is necessary that the competitors personally present or send their representatives to demonstrate the working of their machines before the Board of Judges at the time of the examination.

"AKHANDA CHARKA WEEK" POSTPONED.

Opening Day (2nd October) To Coincide With Gandhi Jayanti Week.

The Asst. Secretary, Girgaum D. C. C. writes:—

On the suggestion of our president Sgt. Padbidri the G.D.C.C. has postponed the opening day of the "Akhand Charkha Week" from 25th inst. to 2nd October 1931, to work in conformity with the E.P. C.C. programme for the Gandhi Jayanti week.

So the "Akhand Charkha Week" will be observed and organised wherever possible from the 2nd October to 8th October 1931. All are requested to enlist their names at the Committee's office for spinning both during day and night time and keep the Charkhas continuously working throughout the week.

The Committee has already collected so far ten and a half lakhs of handspun yarn and hereby invites the public to contribute liberally handspun yarn for presentation to Mahatma on the occasion of his 62nd birthday.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC

Prof. Manji Khan's series of performances in classical Hindustani Music, which was to have commenced on Saturday 26th instant at 9-30 p.m. in the Jagannath Shankarset Hall, Thakurwar, has been postponed on account of the Lunar Eclipse on that night, to Saturday 3rd October, 9-30 p.m. and will be held at the same place.

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S U. P. TOUR

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 22.
Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will shortly make an extensive tour. He arrives at Bareilly on the morning of September 29, is due at Cawnpore on October 4, Bara Banki on the 5th, and Bahraich on the 6th.

He leaves the last-mentioned place by car for Balarampur and Gonda on the 7th. From Gonda he goes to Rai Bareilly the next day and departs from there the same night.—A. P.

BOMBAY TO OBSERVE M. N. ROY WEEK.

TO COMMENCE ON SUNDAY.

The Secretary of the M. N. Roy Defence Committee writes:—
The Bombay M. N. Roy Defence Committee has decided to observe the next week beginning from Sunday, 27th instant as "The Roy Week". It has so far been able to secure the co-operation of the All India Trade Union Congress, the Girmikar Union, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, the B. B. & C. I. Railway Employees' Union and a number of other working class organisations, the Navjuvan Bharat Sabha etc. It is intended to devote this week to intensive efforts to collect funds for the defence of Roy. The detailed programme for the week will be announced later on.

In order to make this week successful the Defence Committee will require the help of a number of volunteers to take part in meetings, processions, etc. and for the collection of funds. All those who desire to help the Defence Committee are requested to see the Secretary and enrol their names at the office of the Navjuvan Bharat Sabha, Dwarkadas Mansion, Girgaum, Bombay, at any time between 6 and 8 in the evening. The Defence Committee confidently hopes that a number of patriotic young men will readily respond to its call.

RATE-PAYERS, WAKE UP!

Rate payers, please exercise your Franchise Enroll your name and address in the Municipal Roll, if still unregistered. September 31, 1931, is the last day. Please rush to Congress ward offices with the rent-bill of April 1931.

ALL-INDIA RUGBY

Bombay Beat Calcutta AND QUALIFIES FOR SEMI-FINAL

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.
In All-India Rugby, featuring the Directors' second team of Calcutta, by a goal, and a try-to-try or eight points to three, Bombay qualified for the semi-final for the All-India Rugby Tournament to-day.

Theirs was a very popular victory, no doubt, but they gave somewhat tame display and unless they improve their team work they stand very little chance of winning the title. The feature of the match was the plucky fight which the local side put up and to say that the visitors were fully extended would be no exaggeration.—A. P.

CALCUTTA FOOTBALLERS IN BOMBAY.

Good Sport Promised. On Friday

(From A Correspondent.)

The Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, (established in 1891), is one of the leading and progressive Clubs of Calcutta. It has always been prominent in all sports and this year particularly it has achieved remarkable success in Football.

The team which the Club has sent to participate in the Rovers Tournament of Bombay is composed of players of conspicuous ability and experience. Mr. Samad, the skipper of the team, is recognised as one of the best players in India, and has not played in many representative and international matches but this year was selected to captain the team of Indians versus Europeans. The biggest and the most famous event held annually in Calcutta.

Messrs. Noor Mohd. Nassim and Salim have also figured creditably in international matches, while Mr. Aizal, the Centre Forward, is a player of no ordinary ability.

With such players in the team, the Mohammedan Sporting Club can be safely expected to give a good exhibition of the game in Bombay. It is hoped, would lend the visiting team their moral support by watching the game, fixed for Friday, the 25th instant against 15th Brigade and afterwards.

BANKS MUST OPEN TOMORROW

To Restore Public Confidence.

(Continued From Page 1.)

SHROFF, President, Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.

"The Association strongly protest against the announcement of Sir Samuel Hoare regarding linking rupee to sterling. The Association seriously apprehend the total loss of remaining reserves if attempt be made to maintain rupee on sterling basis. It would be in the interest of India to allow rupee to find its own level rather than to attempt to peg as announced which attempt is bound to fail, with increased disastrous consequences entailing further loss of gold without ultimately attaining the stability of Indian Currency. In the opinion of the Association, though there is no cause of alarm, it would help allaying public anxiety and suspense, if the Banks are allowed to conduct all ordinary banking business other than sterling and foreign exchanges if further closing is necessary."

SHROFF ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association was held on Wednesday in the hall of the Association, under the chairmanship of Sheth Kalyandas Bhaidas Shroff to consider the present financial situation when a large number of members were present. Sheth Chunilal B. Mehta proposed the following resolution which was passed by a majority:—
"This extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association resolves that the members of this Association should close their business so long as the banks remain closed, under Negotiable Instruments Act by the notification of the Government under the present circumstances."

PROTEST AGAINST SIR S. HOARE'S STATEMENT.

Sheth Mohanlal Ambani, Parikh then proposed the following resolution which was passed by an overwhelming majority:—
"This extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Shroff Association strongly protests against the proposal of the Secretary of State to maintain rupee on 18d. sterling basis, as the same would tantamount to linking paper with gold, both the British and Indian Governments having refused giving gold against currency."

Despite the disastrous consequences of maintaining the ratio on 18d. gold basis in the teeth of popular opposition, it is surprising that the Government should persist in maintaining exchange on 18d. sterling basis, instead of allowing it to take its natural course. Such a step would result in frittering away the already remaining silver gold resources of the country, creating discontent, lack of confidence and financial crisis. This meeting, therefore, strongly urges the Government to allow exchange to find its natural level, so as to save further dissipation of the gold resources of the country.

NO MORE TAXES.

This meeting is further of opinion that the taxation limit is over-reached, that the Government instead of resorting to fresh taxation, should make up the budget deficits by heavy retrenchment from top to bottom and rigid economy. It was resolved to send the above resolution by telegram to Sir George Suster and Mahatma Gandhi and Sit. Ghanshyamas D. Birla.

"INDIA'S GOLD RESERVES FRITTERED AWAY."

The following statement has been issued by the Committee of the Deccan Merchants' Association:—
In spite of the good wishes expressed, this Association is sorry to find that the Government are proceeding in all their steps by executive action not only over the head of the Legislature but even without the previous consent of India's rightful representative viz. Mahatma Gandhi available in England.

LOST A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Mahatma Gandhi has already expressed that he is pained to find action being taken over the head of the Legislature in India in an unbending manner by the Government of India evidently under orders from White Hall. Government have thus lost a splendid opportunity in securing India's voluntary consent to emergency measures necessary, and have precipitated a serious conflict, unmindful of the delicate situation, and failed to take advantage of India's ready will and accommodating spirit as expressed by Mahatma Gandhi.

GOLD RESERVES FRITTERED AWAY.

Under these circumstances the Government having precipitated open conflict with Congress and Commercial opinion by Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration of maintaining their present unwise policy of linking rupee to sterling even after the gold basis has been given up in England and India and altogether a new issue has arisen and there is serious apprehension of India's gold reserves being frittered away in this mad endeavour to maintain the present ratio. This Association, in agreement with other Commercial bodies can therefore never consent to such a step and strongly protests against the policy of Government flouting Indian opinion in such a vital matter at such a critical juncture.

CONTRACTS FOR 50,000 BALES OF RAW JUTE.

Development In Calcutta Business.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.
Business circles in Calcutta are slowly recovering from the shock they received as a result of the pension of the gold standard in Britain, although general feeling, is still one of the great uncertainty. There was no actual panic anywhere, as the direct result of the news was complete cessation of all business, which has not yet been renewed. The general expectation is for the upward trend of prices, especially in commodities, but as no markets are operating, it is impossible at present to give anything definite.

Only the important development, so far, is that two of the largest exporters of raw jute have placed large contracts, totally fifty thousand bales, but the local industry is not now adding to the stocks. Where any business is being transacted, prices of all are rising, including the gold and the silver. Price of jute has raised from Rs. 32-4 to Rs. 34-8, whilst hessian has increased from 7/12 to 8/12. The greatest fear appears to be the possibility of the rupee on the banks when they reopen on Friday, but this eventuality is being prepared for, whilst many heads of business firms are explaining to their employees that there is no need for panic.—A. P.

EFFECT OF DEPRECIATION OF POUND

"Britain's Export Trade To India Will Be More Favourably Placed"

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Morning Post," in a leader pointing out the inevitableness of the rupee following the fortunes of the pound, says: "One incidental effect of the new situation will be that the country's export trade to India will be more favourably placed, except for the incidence of boycott. Britain will not be in a better position than before to compete with India's external products, but depreciation of the pound will operate as a bounty on exports to India against those of other countries. How far Britain will benefit, is dependent on the strength of boycott and the extent to which foreign competitors may also abandon the gold standard.—Reuter.

EMERGENCY STEPS

"For Definite Benefit Of India"

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Mr. Benthall interviewed by the "Reuter," regarding the rupee question, opined that the steps taken both in India and England would be definitely for the benefit of India, and should be approved of by the Indian public opinion. They should result in a gradual rise in the prices of Indian products, while simultaneously not adding to the cost of covering India's necessary expenditure in London. Mr. Benthall opined that there was little danger of serious depreciation of the pound and said, it was as necessary for India to conserve gold as for England.—Reuter.

GANPATI FESTIVAL

To-day's celebrations are as under:—

J. K. Buildings, Gamdevi 7 p.m. Lecture on "Swaraj on Anvil" by Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, 9 p.m. pavadas.
Bhageswar Bhuvan, Dadar 8-30 p.m. Speeches on "Martyrs' Day".
New Amratwadi, 8-30 p.m. Mela.
Dafatraya (Javli) Buildings, 8-30 p.m. drama (in Gujarati).

WHERE IS THE IMPERIAL PREFERENCE?

Sir Victor Sassoon On Exchange Ratio

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.
Sir Victor Sassoon, in an interview to the Associated Press on the question of Exchange Ratio, said: "When the rupee of 1sh. 6d. gold had been definitely decided by statute, I opposed any attempts to reduce the ratio, as such action taken by India alone would have undermined her credit. But as now, owing to the World crisis, we find ourselves not only at the 1sh. 4d. gold point but even below it, I think the opportunity has come to state that the rupee will be linked to sterling until the cross-rate reaches the neighbourhood of 4.32, which is the equivalent of 1sh. 4d. gold, after which the rupee should be kept at the figure, even though sterling even, actually rises to its par value. It must not be forgotten that with to-day's cross-rate at 4-12 the 1sh. 4d. gold rupee would stand at nearly sh. 1/7 sterling."

"Legislation should be carried out, as soon as feasible, so that the world would know what India's intention is, and in this manner the unhappy chapter of the depreciated rupee could be closed once and for all."

NO IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

"There has been a great deal of wild talk going round, and the suggestion made that the linking of the rupee to sterling is a form of granting Imperial Preference by the back door. This suggestion is laughable to say the least of it. Whether the rupee is fixed at 1sh. 6d. gold or 1sh. 4d. gold or 1sh. gold, while sterling is at a discount, the sterling rate would always be higher than the gold rate. This not only applies to the trade between India and Great Britain but also to Great Britain's relations with all the world. So if it is to be held that the drop in sterling gives Imperial Preference to Great Britain by India, it could equally well be held that the same Imperial Preference is being granted to Great Britain by the United States. Nor can I subscribe to the old fallacy that the rupee should be allowed to take its course. Whether the rupee is linked to gold, pound, sterling, dollar, franc or commodity silver the only level is the one that is fixed on. Without any such linking up, the level of the ten rupee note can only be the cost of the paper and printing.—A. P.

NO EXCITEMENT IN BRITAIN

Owing To Suspension Of Gold Standard

LONDON, September 22.

Rugby.—The first day since the Govt. decided on a temporary suspension of the gold standard passed yesterday without incident and to-day banking business all over Britain is proceeding on normal lines, there being no sign whatever of public nervousness. Stock Exchanges in London and provincial cities were again closed to-day as a defensive action to prevent further selling of securities by foreigners.

It is understood that the situation will be reviewed by authorities to-day, when the question of the date on which the exchanges will be opened will be considered. Much satisfaction is expressed in newspapers at the calmness with which Britain's decision was received abroad and with sympathy extended to Britain's difficulties in all world's financial centres.—B.O.W.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1931.

HANDS OFF

THE RUPEE

The sensational developments of the last few days following the suspension of the gold standard in England are altogether without precedent. Even at the outbreak of the last World War the situation was not half so tense; and the events have followed each other in such rapid succession that any comprehensive assessment of their values which is also accurate is out of the question. What makes judgment even more difficult is the baffling uncertainty as to what lies ahead. Three things are, however, quite clear; first, that England is no longer able to remain on gold standard; second, the Government of India have admitted their failure to keep the rupee linked with gold; and third, it is the determination of the British Government—and, therefore, of their subordinate branch in this country—to keep the fortunes of the rupee tied down to the chariot wheel of the sterling. Little more than a week ago the Viceroy was reiterating to the Assembly the determination of the Government to stand fast by the statutory rate of the rupee. This was re-echoed in England by no less a person than the Prime Minister himself. Within less than forty-eight hours a complete "volte face" has been perpetrated without one word of explanation; and it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the authorities both here and in England were all the time plotting to do the very thing which they solemnly declared they would never do. We wonder whether the Government of India feel any responsibility for explaining such a wide divergence between their word and action. Indeed the decades of public faith require that they should lose no time in justifying why they have broken to the heart the promise which they made to the ear.

When England went back to the Gold Standard in 1925 she acted with enlightened self-interest. Honesty appeared to be also the best policy. She was the centre of the world's money-market before the war. She desired to retain her position as the clearing-house of the nations of the world. That could only be done by having a stable and honest standard. The dollar-sterling parity was ten cents against the sterling but Eng-

land braved the small risk involved in forcing up the rate to pre-war parity. There were not wanting people, most notable among them being Prof. Keynes, who pointed out the dangers of deflation which the forcing up of sterling would render inevitable; but the bankers thought otherwise and the bankers were right. No single event in post-war Europe created more confidence than the restoration of the Gold Standard in England; and if the march of events had not been so utterly unexpected and erratic, if the nations of the world had even one-half of the good will which they professed towards each other, we would not have witnessed the financial and definite devaluation of England from the proud position of the nerve-centre of the world's finances. On account of the failure of European Governments to co-operate with one another gold has become scarce and with the scarcity of gold there has been a progressive decline in prices. This fall has become a catastrophic one by the unexpected growth in production. These two factors have continued to produce an unparalleled slump the end of which no one is able to visualise. The British budget, loaded with heavy War Debts and their war obligations, has kept the level of taxation very high; the trade depression owing to slump in prices has made trade and industry unprofitable. In these circumstances solvency could only have been maintained by pocketing pride and facing realities. This is what the British people with keen practical sense have done; and it is possible they may yet be able to retrieve the situation although the divorce of the sterling from gold must have been felt as a national humiliation. The British have preferred solvency to pride and have made a heroic effort to save the sinking ship; but they have done more; they have dragged India along with them for no reasons except of selfishness. The sudden recantation of the professed determination of the last five years; the issue of the Ordinance suspending gold payments and the speech of Sir Samuel Hoare are open avowals of India being merely a pawn in the game of British financial interests.

In India, Britain's "dependency," the rupee is forced, as the "Morning Post" gleefully desires its readers to notice "to follow the fortunes of the pound." Sir Samuel Hoare read the Indian Members of the Federal Structure Committee a homily on the virtue of standing by the rupee. Mahatma Gandhi's sharp and significant protest that the decision dutifully to follow the British Government's command was taken by the Government of India "over the heads of the Indian Legislature" has caused resentment in the Anglo-Indian Press. We are told that in Britain when the British Government "decided to go off the Gold Standard," they took "the necessary action first and then went to Parliament to secure its endorsement." But in India Government are so conscious of their autocratic powers that the Viceroy thought it necessary to put an embargo on a mere discussion of the financial situation by the Assembly. He disallowed "in the public interest" the adjournment motion tabled by Sri J. C. Wadia (Junior) who had, the support of the requisite number of members to secure from the President leave for introducing it. There was any matter the "urgency" of discussing which "in the public interest" was manifestly evident it was the rupee situation as affected by the disastrous decision announced by Sir Samuel Hoare, which can only be carried into effect by the "usual method" referred to by his deputy yesterday in the Commons, that is, by depleting India's gold reserves. Mr. Birla in an interview in London has trenchantly exposed the official policy. He says: "India will continue to suffer under 1/6 sterling as it did under 1/8 gold and the suffering will simply be because the Government is alien and irresponsible." He issues the opportune warning: "India's gold resources had been dissipated for the sake of the so-called stability of gold. The so-called gold assets were no longer synonymous with gold and whatever sterling securities remained were in danger of being wiped out." Why do not the Government of India confess that their "ratio policy" has collapsed and that they are only carrying out the behests issued from London? The motive of these behests is exposed in the jubilant declaration of the Tory Press that as the rupee must inevitably follow the fortunes of the pound "Britain's export trade to India will be more favourably placed, except for the incidence of the boycott. To their senseless decision of linking the rupee to the sterling without regard to the interests of India, the Government have added the blunder of closing the Banks, a step which causes unnecessary panic. Again, the Imperial Bank of India authorities have not improved the situation by raising the

Bank rate to 8 per cent. at a time when the Banks are closed. Too small to cope with the present abnormal situation. The temporary make-shift resorted to by the "National" Government will be of no avail, it will only postpone the evil day.

A WORLD CRISIS.

The suspension of the Gold Standard by the British Government and the promulgation of an Ordinance by the Indian Government temporarily relieving Government from the obligation under the currency Act 1927 to sell gold or sterling had a wide-spread influence resulting in rapid and large scale fluctuations in the prices of gold, silver, and other commodities on all the organised Commercial Exchanges of the world. Sterling recorded a dramatic collapse and ordinary business in money, shares and stocks was forced to close down. This crisis of world importance has political as well as financial significance and it is necessary for a proper appreciation of the crisis that attention should be drawn to the factors which brought it on. Before the Great War, London was the principal financial market of the world. This brought handsome revenue to the British people. But after the War, America became the most important creditor nation and is trying at present to have the dominant voice in International Finance. It is a matter of self-interest to American financiers to secure a depreciation of the sterling and they have succeeded. The aims and objects of the Gold Standard have been defeated. The world has been left with too much money seeking employment, and relatively too few sufficiently rich to provide employment. The present economic situation has reduced the world's buying capacity and starvation has resulted in a great awakening among the "have-nots," particularly in India and China. Most of the Governments in Europe failed to balance their Budgets and keep their currency stable. Only a few weeks ago Germany passed through a crisis and Great Britain is reaping to-day the fruits of having striven to maintain artificially a Gold Standard without sufficient gold. On August 24 the Labour Government realised their inability to carry out their financial obligations and resigned. The new "National" Government took charge of the situation, with a determination to secure financial stability for Britain.

A Committee of experts had been appointed by the Labour Government to examine the condition of Britain's finances. It came to the conclusion that if matters were allowed to drift, next year there would be a deficit of £119,000,000. Whatever may be the justification for the fixing of this figure, it had undoubtedly a profound effect upon world opinion. Foreign countries began to withdraw their funds from London and by the time the Labour Government fell even the special measures taken to meet these withdrawals had reached the limit of their efficacy. The drain upon reserves, both public and private, due to the failure of the Labour Government to balance the budget impaired world confidence. The choice was between drastic economy and collapse of credit. Circumstances forced the suspension of the Gold Standard, and collapse of sterling. Several new Bills proposing new items of taxation and adding to the old are now introduced to improve the British financial situation.

In this connection it will be well to remember the warning of Sir George Peish, who in his book entitled, "The Way to Recovery," says that the world economic crisis will be even more serious at the year's end than it is at present unless all international forces are mobilized to effect far-reaching reforms. This would include cancellation of reparations and inter-allied debts and the removal of the world's restraints on international trade. Perhaps the most shattering indictment of the reparations policy of the "victors" in the Great War is that uttered by Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former President of the Reichsbank. He argues that the economic distress that pervades the whole world at present is due to the suicidal policy pursued by the capitalist class and the dreadful load of debts weighing down all the principal countries. He concludes with the sensational warning:—"A capitalism which cannot feed the workers of the world has no right to exist."

The British Government are not only faced with the task of meeting their financial obligations, they have also to make colossal efforts to find work for the millions of unemployed. The collapse of sterling has already increased the cost of living and it will be the working class in Britain that will suffer the most.

Of course there will be a slight industrial revival but it will be too small to cope with the present abnormal situation. The temporary make-shift resorted to by the "National" Government will be of no avail, it will only postpone the evil day.

Trifles.

Verily the Bank holidays are telling on my nerves. The holiday spirit is conspicuous by its absence and everybody's face wears the "grave looks of the proverbial undertaker."

In spite of my fundamental differences with the Government of India, over its budgetary methods, I thought of covering the deficit by an extensive programme of borrowing. Here again the Government is my competitor in the field and bank balances are of no avail in these days of unwanted bank holidays.

My misfortune began on Saturday last when the weather clerk played a nasty trick by de-lugging the Poonja Turf into miniature lake spoiling the chances of punters and animals.

I had two sure doubts. They would have materialised on that day—they always do in such circumstances and I would have scored against my creditors.

Now the prospects are gloomy. I have not heard any encouraging report from Poonja. I do not know whether my favourites are in form.

To add to my misfortunes, came the cycle of Bank holidays. I seriously think of moving the "Turf" fraternity to take some drastic action against the ordinance-making powers of the Viceroy. I will be done up, if the authorities declare a Bank holiday on Friday also. Let them by all means save the £, but let them not play the Kill-joys—cr shall it be kill-joy?

I had frittered away my silver reserves earmarked for backing on account of the holidays, with the result that I had to issue an I.O.U. to the taxiwalla when I was badly caught in the rains, while the money-lenders are bullish in their demands in sympathy with the high bank rate.

My tight money market and locked-up capital is impossible to stand by the rupee, as Sir Samuel Hoare asks us to do?

Where politicians fail, "Joshi's" come to our rescue. An Indian astrologer who has diagnosed the British financial crisis writes to me to say that the whole trouble is due to the "planetary complex" of the Premier's horoscope. I am told that Saturn is at present "in the mouth of Mr. MacDonald," though for the life of me, I cannot understand how "Mac" swallowed this huge planet and still manages to keep it in his mouth.

But a reference to the hand-book of astrology makes sensational revelations. For, if that planetary rule is accepted, I will have to bracket Mr. MacDonald and all astrologers together. According to that "law" anything good that is predicted by a person who has "Saturn in his mouth" will not come true and "every adverse prediction will hold good." Let God save me from such a Saturn.

In spite of my strong convictions, I am tempted to believe in the words of the 'Joshi'. The first statement of the Premier after his return from Germany was that England was as safe as the Bank of England. We have not yet heard the last of the "safety first" measures of the Bank of England, while in the case of England, it is one of daily and hourly crisis. This is really tall scoring for the 'Joshi' Maharaj.

The 'Joshi' is grimly silent about the tenure of this oracular influence. But I would like to suggest to the Cabinet to rush a Bill in the House of Commons or by orders in Council appoint a mixed Commission of 'Joshis' and dentists to devise ways and means to expel Saturn or to extricate "Mac."

But to this hurly-burly of Indo-British politics, there is still a silver lining. The Muslim delegates to the Round Table Conference are reported to hold the view "that nothing has happened since they last met in London to cause any alteration in their programme." One Government has vanished overnight and a new Government has come in. There is a break-off in pound and the consequent divorce of rupee has been made up by a new matrimonial alliance with the sterling. Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. Shafat Ahmad Khan are sitting at the same table. And still nothing has happened?

Perhaps they are right—according to their lights, or rather absence thereof.

FOREIGNERS AND FREEDOM

CAN THEY BE COLLARED OUT OF THE COUNTRY?

(BY-ACADEMICUS.)

It would be quite grotesque as well as equally futile to single any one Act or any other legal enactment out of the whole armoury of antiquated Governmental Acts and Regulations and examine it in operation at this moment, at any rate, after what overhauling (in the reduced price-sales sense) we witnessed in the last few years of bureaucratic rule in this country.

IMMUTABLE LAW.
The rusty, legal armoury certainly impresses us into a strange awe not unminged with a subtle feeling of melo-drama. The Law, one feels, is the one department of pseudo-democratic Government in which the law of progression (if one existed) calls upon its tragic failure. One hears of the new-fangled mechanism of the army (the "Punch") celebrated it with a grand cartoon and of the revolution it has rushed into the theory of international warfare in which Napoleon was supposed to be the last word. One hears of wholesale "scrapping" everywhere and wonders whether the progenitor of the tin Lizzie can cope with the demand made on his wonderful powers of reorganisation in tin-business. The dreadnought is historically lead and the Navy as old-fashioned. But the Law is sublimely immune from any such change on the evolutionary progression. Time has never existed for it; and space for it is about as important as a speck of dust.

LOVE AND LAWEYERS.
The Roman Code is as supreme to-day as it was in the days of the ancient Empire and our young men are noticed swelling their narrow chests with a strange pride as they mumble the cavalieristic Latin tags of standardised jurisprudence. The lawyers are supreme everywhere whether as politicians and statesmen or ethicists or even connoisseurs of art. Even the letter of law is preserved in its classic sanctity and no lawyer opens his (and more recently, her) mouth without distributing the sharp, stinging gripe shot of "whereases" and "he-reinafters." The purists, artists and modernists have to swallow it although the fictionists never describe the blooming success at the bar making love to the lady of his heart beginning with "whereas it has been shown to me, my honey, by the aforesaid act of love..." etc., etc., after the colloquial "who whispered in the dusk. Tenthly, my dear..."

1864 ACT.
So that the Act III of 1864, short-titled "the Foreigners' Act."

WHITLEY COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS

NEED FOR TRADE UNIONS

(BY SOHRAB R. DAVAR.)

We have therefore, not the least doubt that all efforts that can be made should be directed towards the formation of proper Trade Unions and that wherever honest efforts are made, they should be generously encouraged. Happily, the State as well as the employer seem to agree on this particular point, as appears from the evidence of witnesses before the Royal Commission on Labour. According to the Commissioners' finding, "everything that we have seen in India has forced upon us the conviction that the need for organisation among Indian workmen is great, and that, unless industry and State develop along entirely different lines from those at present followed, nothing but a strong trade union movement will give the Indian workman adequate protection."

LABOUR LEADERSHIP.
As to the urgency of producing labour leaders from the ranks of labour, the Commission very accurately lays down that "an equally urgent need is the development of leadership from within the ranks of labour. At present the unions depend on their leaders, mainly on social workers, lawyers and other professional and public men. A few of these have interested themselves in the movement in order to secure private and personal ends. The majority, however, are actuated by an earnest desire to assist labour. The work involves much toil and many discouragements, is nearly always unpaid, and brings more criticism than thanks. Our survey of the position will, we hope, show sufficiently clearly how necessary the assistance of these men has been in the past. The movement could not possibly have reached its present stage without them, and for many years to come there is likely to be a useful field of service for all who are anxious to assist. At the same time, as

"The first article appeared on 23rd instant.

(Continued on page 11.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

The New Knight-Ernantry.

A couple of months ago, Moulvi Sir Md. Yaqub suddenly waked up to the fatal evils of usury as it obtains in India to-day. The subject being both harmless and congenial, he took it in his otherwise unoccupied hand. There were some letters, to the Anglo-Indian Press depicting in lurid language the terrible plight of agriculturists and, a little irrelevantly, denouncing for its indifference—the Congress. The dual impression created by the worthy Knight's campaign was that nothing less than immediate abolition of usury could save the peasants from utter and instantaneous ruin and that Moulvi Sir Mahomed Yaqub would see to it that usury went, come what night. It was an admirable resolution, and we had expected the poor's Knight to enter the arena prepared to fight any number of dragons, and fight to a finish. The Knight did enter the arena, brandished his mighty sword, rushed, fainted—and retired.

Why?

Moulvi Sir Md. Yaqub may be well pleased with his feat. But believing in the absolute urgency of legislation to control usury, having carried on a campaign in that behalf for months and having deliberately ignored the Karachi Congress Resolution the withdrawal of his resolution "in view of Government assurance" is a pitiful anti-climax. Does Sir Mahomed Yaqub really believe that the agriculturist whose plight rendered legislation both immediate and urgent will be effectively relieved by "assurances"? And, why had he been trying to throw mud at the Congress, the Mahatma Gandhi? The answers are obvious.

Ridiculous.

It is reported that at a Muslim Conference at Benares, when Shri-mati Rahmat Sibi rose to address the meeting one of the Ulema objected on the ground that the "Shariat" forbade a woman to speak in the presence of the Ulema. His objection was upheld by several other Ulema and even Moulana Azad Sobhani, while admitting that he personally did not hold that view and that often enough the mother and the wife of Moulana Mahomed Ali had addressed public meetings attended by the Ulema. "was weak-minded" enough to ask the lady not to speak just because some Ulema had taken it into their heads that she should not speak. Precedents of Muslim women addressing public meetings can be easily multiplied from Islamic history. Only a few weeks ago, Begum Mahomed Ali acted as the Chairwoman of the Reception Committee of the last All-Muslim Parties' Conference, at Delhi, and the same lady performed a Flag Salutation ceremony at the Azad Maidan in Bombay about the same time. But the elementary right of a human being to speak at a public meeting does not need the support of precedents and cannot be taken away by any custom or text, however ancient. Men with commonsense interpret every custom or text in the light of Reason, which alone ought to be the final arbiter in all ethical and religious matters.

The Wrong Man.

Prof. Shirras of the Ahmedabad College may be a good scholar, but the Principalship of an Indian College is not the place for him. Just because some lady-students were absent from College one afternoon, because they had to attend a lecture by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, he is understood to have threatened them with severe disciplinary action, if they again did any such thing. There was absolutely nothing wrong in the students attending the lecture. We wish the Principal had profited by his past experience in dealing with his students. He should, at least, realise that it is impossible for him to break the spirit of the present-day students.

David Sassoon Reformatory.

The annual report of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, Bombay, for the year 1930-31 shows that this well-known institution continues to do valuable service to the cause of reclaiming juvenile offenders. It maintains an excellent well-equipped workshop where the inmates of the Reformatory are taught varied crafts, and the report shows that a class for training motor mechanics has been recently opened. Elementary literary instruction is also given to the inmates and seems to be very efficient, to judge from the 33 passes and only 4 failures at the last Vernacular Standard IV Examination held by the Bombay Municipal School's Committee. The Reformatory is an example to jails in general and demonstrates some of the best methods of reclaiming delinquents.

PRESS GAG BILL AND BOMBAY JOURNALISTS

Strong Condemnation Of The "Terrorists' Bill" In The Assembly

"AN INSULT TO THE PROFESSION"

In response to the invitations of the Journalists' Association of India and the Press-owners' of a large number of journalists, printers and press owners assembled in the "Chronicle" office on Wednesday evening to protest against the two Press Bills which are on the anvil of the Legislative Assembly, further to fetter the liberty of the Indian press, Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

LATE MR. ROY.
At the outset Mr. Natarajan moved a resolution of condolence from the chair expressing regret from the Indian journalists at the untimely death of Mr. K. C. Roy of Associated Press, who had rendered invaluable service to the Press. The resolution was carried standing as a mark of respect.

MR. NATARAJAN SURPRISED.
Referring to the object of calling the meeting, Mr. Natarajan said, the Executive were never happy unless they had something or other in connection with the Indian press. Two bills were now introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The first was to penalise terrorists' propaganda and the second to penalise papers which criticised adversely the friendly foreign nations. Mr. Natarajan said he knew that sometime ago the Government were anxious to avoid any legislation and, therefore, they were in communication with editors of various newspapers to organise themselves against terrorists' writings. They wanted the Journalists' Association to take responsibility of protesting against papers which wrote in favour of violence. He was, therefore, very much surprised when they were suddenly told that two bills were introduced in the Assembly to fetter the liberty of the Indian press. It surprised him the more as Sir Ramaswami Iyer had supported the introduction of the Bills as the same Sir Ramaswami Iyer had opposed the Press Act in 1916 as being ruinous to the Indian press. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer professed to speak as an ex-journalist. Mr. Natarajan did not know if Sir C. P. Ramaswami was ever a journalist.

"TERRORISTS' BILL."
Mr. Natarajan did not think that the Terrorists' Bill would put an end to the terrorists' propaganda. The people who were bent upon violence would not be deterred by anything. The measure intended to check terrorists' propaganda was therefore ineffective and would only serve to drive the propaganda further.

"TREATED AS CRIMINALS."
Continuing, Mr. Natarajan said the newspaper business was an honourable and legitimate business but it was treated as criminal and worse than that of liquor shop keepers and brothel keepers as the latter were not asked for security while the journalists were to be asked to deposit security as "suspicious" characters. If the security was forfeited, they were asked to go to the High Court. Mr. Natarajan

was meant as a preventive measure. Mr. Brelvi said preventive measures could only be resorted to for habitual criminals and not for members of a profession which was not less noble than any other. That such a preventive measure should be directed against journalists was an insult to their profession. The ostensible object of the Bill was to check incitement to violence. That purpose could well be served by resort to the sections of the Penal Code. The Government knew this and yet they introduced the Bill which in reality was a Machiavellian device to crush the Nationalist Press. The was clearly indicated by the preparation of Sir James Curran's Handbook quoting "offending" extracts from Indian Newspapers. That handbook was first only supplied to members of the Legislature and had unfairly been withheld from the Press. Many of the extracts reproduced in the Handbook were legitimate items of news and the fact that they were regarded as incitement to violence showed the mentality of officialdom which would abuse the new engine of repression as it had abused the Press Act of odious memory.

MAIN RESOLUTION.
Mr. S. A. Brelvi then moved: This meeting of Journalists and Press-owners of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the Press Bill on the following grounds:—

(1) The Allegation that any considerable section of the Indian Press habitually indulge in writings, encouraging terrorism and murder, is a gross exaggeration and calumny.

(2) Even if there be an element of truth in it, experience has shown, as the Press Committee pointed out, that the penalising of newspapers does not materially lead to the diminution of political crime.

(3) At a time of general unrest, political and financial like the present, the passing of Law such as the one proposed, is not calculated to allay public discontent and foster the much desired feeling in favour of co-operation. This meeting cannot accept the modifications made in the Select Committee as materially decreasing the dangers to the Press which in view of past experience of abuse of powers by the executive are certain to arise from this legislation. The appeal to the High Court is a costly procedure which, even in the rare event of being successful, is liable to cripple the slender resources of many Indian newspapers permanently and in several cases this may mean the virtual suppression of the papers for incurring the displeasure of the executive. The measure as uncalculated, therefore, for the purpose intended, and oppressive to newspapers in the country, and, therefore, asks Government to drop the Bill which is an unwarranted and indefensible encroachment on the liberty and property of the Press.

AN INSULT TO PROFESSION.
Mr. Brelvi said the Press Bill was an insult to the journalists' profession. The Indian National Congress was pledged to non-violence and the nationalists press supported that policy. There was no nationalist newspaper which directly or indirectly incited violence. The bill was based on vicious principle as it substituted executive high-handedness for judicial decisions. The legal remedies were simply illusory and would merely involve them into costly litigations without any benefit because the operative clause of the Bill was so wide as to make it impossible for any Court to give protection to the victim of the legislation. Further, Sir J. Crerar has said that the Bill

was meant as a preventive measure. Mr. Brelvi said preventive measures could only be resorted to for habitual criminals and not for members of a profession which was not less noble than any other. That such a preventive measure should be directed against journalists was an insult to their profession. The ostensible object of the Bill was to check incitement to violence. That purpose could well be served by resort to the sections of the Penal Code. The Government knew this and yet they introduced the Bill which in reality was a Machiavellian device to crush the Nationalist Press. The was clearly indicated by the preparation of Sir James Curran's Handbook quoting "offending" extracts from Indian Newspapers. That handbook was first only supplied to members of the Legislature and had unfairly been withheld from the Press. Many of the extracts reproduced in the Handbook were legitimate items of news and the fact that they were regarded as incitement to violence showed the mentality of officialdom which would abuse the new engine of repression as it had abused the Press Act of odious memory.

PROTEST AGAINST FOREIGN RELATIONS PRESS ORDINANCE.
Mr. L. C. Khare then moved. This meeting of journalists and press-owners of Bombay records its emphatic protest against the Foreign Relations Press Ordinance, which it is now sought to replace by an Act of the Legislature, as totally uncalled-for inasmuch as the attitude of the Indian Press as a whole is one of friendship and goodwill towards all other States and nations. The Ordinance and the proposed Law are both mischievous and that they suggest that Indian newspapers habitually indulge in unfriendly attacks in friendly States. In view of the growing international solidarity, sympathy with progressive nationalist movements, overflow political frontiers, and legislation which is likely to prevent this, is out of harmony with the spirit of the times. The Ordinance and the Bill are both highly objectionable as they penalise the expression of sympathy by the Indian Press for movements in neighbouring States for replacing autocracy by constitutional government.

INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE REPORT
London "Times" On Need For Caution
(From Our Staff Reporter).
LONDON, Sept. 22.
In the course of a leaderette on the Indian Military College Committee report the "Times" thinks it is easy to criticise the views of those politicians who demand an open competition to smile at the enthusiasm of Dr. Moonje who dreams of remilitarising a greater part of India's population.

While justifying the action of the authorities in proceeding with great caution in matters pertaining to the army, the paper says it can well appreciate why many Indian nationalists dislike the prospect of leaving the future defence of India against external and internal dangers so largely in the hands of officers and men drawn mainly from the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Provinces.

FOREIGN RELATIONS BILL.

Sir G. Rainy In A Hurry

WANTS ASSEMBLY TO SIT ON FRIDAY FOR CONSIDERING

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.
In the Legislative Assembly, Sir George Rainy announced that if the House accepted the principle of the Foreign Relations Bill by agreeing to the motion for a Select Committee, the Government, by executive order, would circulate the Bill for eliciting opinions before the Committee met.

The Foreign Relations Bill was discussed to-day in order to decide whether it should be taken into consideration or circulated for opinion.

Sir George Rainy requested the President that there was consensus of opinion for the Press Bill to be taken into consideration the Assembly should sit on Friday for the purpose.

The President said that this would be done only if there was consensus of feeling that the Bill should be taken into consideration two days earlier than the proposed period.

Mr. Massoud Ahmad urged circulation of Foreign Relations Bill. Sir Hari Singh Gour launched a vehement criticism against the Bill and concluded with an expression of his readiness to agree to refer it to the Select Committee in order to remove obvious defects. He drew attention to clause 2, which is an operative clause, and pointed out that it did not suggest that unfriendly attacks in friendly States. In view of the growing international solidarity, sympathy with progressive nationalist movements, overflow political frontiers, and legislation which is likely to prevent this, is out of harmony with the spirit of the times. The Ordinance and the Bill are both highly objectionable as they penalise the expression of sympathy by the Indian Press for movements in neighbouring States for replacing autocracy by constitutional government.

Mr. Sharma seconded the proposition which was supported by Mr. Lalit and passed unanimously. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TWO KNIGHTS CROSS SWORDS.
The Bill related to foreign relations and Sir Hari Singh Gour contended that Indian States were also foreign States and under the law of foreign jurisdiction there was nothing to prevent this Bill being applied against Indian States although the Foreign Secretary had affirmed that it would not.

CO-OPERATION OF OPPOSITION.
Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Law Member, welcomed the co-operation of Opposition benches to alter the Bill in the Select Committee and promised on behalf of the Government to accept the Select Committee motion if made. But Sir Ramaswami Iyer would not let go Sir Hari Singh Gour's observations that the Bill was opposed to the statement of objects and reasons. The Law Member quoted the language of Foreign Jurisdiction Act and affirmed that under no circumstances could the Bill be meant to apply to Indian States. The Law Member also read the American Law and the English Law and pointed out that the object was fully set forth both in the statement of objects and reasons and operative clause of the Bill was the same.

"CONSULT PUBLIC OPINION."
Sir Abdur Rahim was opposed to the suggestion for Select Committee on this Bill without consulting public opinion and affirming that at least Mahomedan opinion throughout India must be obtained before proceeding with the measure. The Bill contained an operative clause which was very vague and wide and when able lawyers like Sir Hari Singh Gour and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer differed in their respective ideas of objects and scope of the Bill he asked what could the District Magistrate who had to decide as to offences under this Bill do.

The Assembly adjourned for lunch.

CONSULT MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS.

After lunch, Mr. Walayabullah strongly pleaded for the circulation of the Bill as Muslim opinion must be consulted. The Khilafat question was still unsettled. The Muslims in India might also have to criticise any restriction in regard to the pilgrimage to Mecca. It was, therefore, necessary that the views of responsible Muslim organisations should be obtained before proceeding with the Bill.

"NOTHING WRONG WITH BILL."
Mr. Elliott supported the immediate consideration of the Bill. But had no objection to a Select Committee. If it was absolutely necessary. He, for his part, did not think that anything was wrong with the Bill as it stood. The object of the Government was reciprocity or "do unto others as you wish to be done by" and it was therefore necessary that poisonous articles must cease to appear as they did in a certain section of the press.—A. P.

SUPPORT GANDHIJI.

And Save Our Gold.

(By A. D. SHROFF.)

Public anxiety has been growing every hour over the financial situation in India and still we are left without any definite indication as to the future intentions of the Government of India. The Viceroy has done a distinct public disservice by disallowing the adjournment motion in the Assembly which would have provided opportunities for clarifying the issue. It appears, however, the Government are still sitting on the fence and do not yet know their own minds or have not yet fully realised all the implications of the statement made by Sir Samuel Hoare that the rupee will continue to be maintained on the basis of sterling. Knowing the Government's obstinacy in this matter in the past I have my own doubts if Government yet realise the folly of persisting in a manner which can only end in inflicting more economic hardship upon this poverty-stricken country. The Finance Member was really light-hearted in referring to our remaining gold reserves as substantial, and it is a cruel tragedy that he does not appreciate that what he considers as substantial reserves will vanish in a few days time if he takes the ill-advised action of supporting the rupee on the basis of 18d. sterling. Those who entertain fears that the rupee will left to itself may rise to 15s. 8d. or 2 sh. are ignoring the very fundamentals of the question in that even much before the actual breakdown of sterling in terms of gold those who were closely watching India's financial conditions were convinced that even 15d. gold which would give an equivalent of 18d. sterling to-day would be impossible to maintain. It is a short-sighted and one-sided view of the situation to believe that the rupee 'per se' will appreciate in terms of depreciating sterling. Our general economy does not warrant such a belief. Whilst I recognise that the rupee will be subjected to wider fluctuations as a result of the break in the dollar-sterling cross rate, it is only a matter of a few days open dealings in the market which would show that the trend of the rupee exchange can only be downwards. The rise in commodities is a clear reflection of the commodities seeking adjustment with gold.

The Government of India must now admit their mistake in believing that allowing the rupee to find its own level would result in chaotic conditions. Since the Viceroy's ordinance suspending Government's statutory obligation to sell gold was issued on Monday the commodity markets have all flared up. In every market where stocks were accumulating due to total absence of buyers for cash delivery I am informed it is difficult to meet the demand for ready delivery in several commodities. There is buoyant feeling everywhere, as at the back of people's minds there is a certain and unmistakable conviction that the rupee has got to be adjusted to gold on a lower basis.

If Government are so ill-advised as to believe that a small selling of reverse bills at 15s. 49d. sterling coupled with restriction as to purchase of foreign currencies will enable them to meet the present crisis, they are absolutely living in a fool's paradise. The Government cannot continue to be deaf to the country-wide demand for adjustment of rupee on a lower gold basis, and the country will not now tolerate the unpardonable folly of throwing to the winds our slender gold reserves which have now been left to us after the wasting away of more than 35 crores of our gold in support of their ruinous policy. I believe Gandhiji has really voiced the feelings of the teeming millions of India in informing Sir Samuel Hoare that his proposals will not have his support. It should now be the duty of all organised bodies in India to strengthen the hands of Gandhiji by cabling him their entire approval of his attitude and their request to Gandhiji to see that no action is taken on the proposals of Sir Samuel Hoare which are believed by the whole country to be detrimental to the best interests of India.

ANJUMEN-E-SAIFUL ISLAM.
A meeting of the Anjumen-e-Saiful Islam was held on 17th inst. in the Anjumen-e-Saiful Islam Hall for the inauguration of the Anjumen, when Mr. Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Abba occupied the chair. He pointed out the necessity of inaugurating the Anjumen.

Mr. Aboobakar Abdulkarim Mucadam and Sayed Ibrahim Kadri explained the aims and objects of the institution.

The following members were elected as office-bearers:—Seth Ibrahim Haji Mahomed Abba, (President); Abdurrahman Hafiz Abdulla, (Vice-President); Ibrahim Rehmentullah, (Secretary); Aboobakar Abdulkarim Mucadam, (Jt. Secretary); and Abdulkarim Haji Ahmed, (Treasurer).

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Sept. 23.
Dr. Ambedkar declared that British Indians did not desire to see principle of federation "put in old storage" until Princes made up their mind and suggested clause in constitution enabling new States to be admitted from time to time.

Mr. Sastri saw little justification for according States full representation, whatever their federating strength. He expressed anxiety to meet States' difficulties but reminded them of difficulties of British Indian side and urged that all concessions should not be expected from one side.

Mr. Hoare, who emphasised that he did not desire to enter into details at present, declared himself as strongly in favour of All-India Federation as when Princes first made proposal.

Question whether Princes should have only proportionate part of representation to be finally accorded to them in event of only limited number of States deciding to federate from the outset, occupied considerable attention on the part of British Indian speakers. Sir Provash Mitter deprecated according them full representation on the ground that there would be no incentive for others to come in. Mr. Zafarullah Khan thought that seats in excess of Princes' proportion should temporarily be left vacant to be filled as other States came in, while Gavin Jones suggested that such seats should be entrusted to Crown to nominate occupants.—Reuter.

STATES' REPRESENTATION IN LOWER CHAMBER.

(Continued From Page 1.)

to be allotted among five major States claiming special representation, of which Sir A. Hydari suggested that Hyderabad should receive five, Mysore three and Baroda, Gwalior and Kashmir two each.

Sir A. Hydari also suggested the exploration of the possibility of adopting a small select unicameral legislature.

Sir A. Hydari's speech was followed by the Nawab of Bhopal's reminder that the matter was one for the States and Sir Mirza Ismail's suggestion for Sub-Committee.

Among the British Indian speakers Sir Maneckji Dadabhai expected discussion on the British Indian side if the States insisted on 50 per cent of seats in the Upper House and suggested 40 to 42 per cent.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan also did not agree that the States should have 50 per cent representation. He thought that the seats should be apportioned both to the States and British India on population basis which Mr. Joshi favoured.

Dr. Shafaat Ahmed Khan contemplated the restriction of States' voting strength to proportionate number actually entering the Federation, which would not be justified unless the States representing at least 51 per cent of the States' population came in.

Poona "Mystery Woman" And Saint' Dead.

25,000 PEOPLE PAY LAST RESPECTS.

BURIED AT VERY PLACE WHERE SHE STAYED FOR 15 YEARS.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 22.

The funeral of Hazrat Bawajan took place yesterday evening. The first thing to attract the attention of the people after her death was to know where she was to be buried. The Muslim leaders saw the military authorities and got the permission for her burial at Char Bawri, the place where she was resting for the last 15 years. At about 9 p.m. the leaders came back with the message that the permission was granted. There were streams of people coming over to Char Bawri to pay their last respect to Bawajan. The work of digging the grave was also taken in hand, but in the morning news was spread that the permission to bury was withdrawn. This created a sensation through the city. The readers ran again to the authorities concerned and the people were seen discussing the next step if the permission was not granted again. At 10-30 the funeral prayers were offered at Charbawri only. The crowd was of the opinion that if the permission was not granted, they would be forced to bury at Char Bawri. By efforts of Khan Bahadur Jan Mohomed and other leaders, the necessary sanction was secured.

The coffin was taken in procession at 11-45 a.m. A huge crowd of about 25,000 followed the procession. It passed through the main roads of the Poona Cantonment and the city. Men from Ahmednagar, Nasik, Bombay and the neighbouring places had come down to join the procession and pay their last respect.

Calcutta.—Vincent and Watag, French aviators, arrived at Dum Run on Monday afternoon from Allahabad in a Gipsy Moth plane made in France. The journey throughout was uneventful but as they approached aerodrome they encountered a heavy storm and lost their way. Eventually however they landed safely at 12.30 p.m. They left for Akyab on Tuesday on their way to Saigon.—A. P.

A Calcutta message says that Kiranchandra Das, brother of late Jatindranath Das has been arrested under Section 117, I. P. C. Das arrived in Calcutta on September 19, and addressed a public meeting in connection with the Moplah Day.—A. P.

Srinagar.—S. M. Abdullah, a local Muslim, was arrested on Monday morning under section 124-A for alleged seditious speeches. Some Muslim shops in the city were closed but otherwise the arrest created no sensation.—A. P.

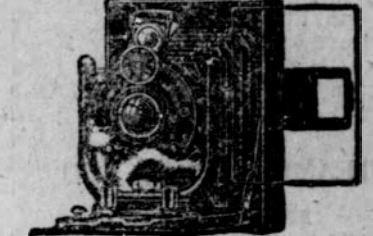
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58, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay

Look Out For Our GANDHI NUMBER

In honour of Mahatma Gandhi's 63rd birthday, the "Bombay Chronicle" will issue, during the first week of October, a special Jayanti Number containing well-informed articles about the various aspects of Gandhiji's life and teachings. The number will aim at interpreting Gandhism and its numerous phases. The very names of the contributors will be a guarantee that their exposition is authoritative.

The number will contain many illustrations. No advertisements will be accepted after the 28th September. Agents are requested to send in their requisition by that date. The price will be 4 As.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
City of Baroda; Bremer; Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Sept. 24.
Karagola, Fishley, Durban.
Shunko Maru; Egusa; Kobe.
Allipore; London; Kobe.

LOADING.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
Steamer Argun Maru for Bangkok.
Steamer Naldera for Kobe.
Steamer Bamora for Busrah.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S.S. Naldera: The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer "Naldera" is expected to arrive here to-day at about (7 p.m.) from London, with the outward mails of the 10th inst., a general cargo and 187 passengers and hence she will sail at mid night on the same day for Kobe etc. with mails, a general cargo and through passengers.
S.S. Moldavia: The P. & O. S. N. Coy's extra steamer "Moldavia" is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London, with the outward mail of the 10th inst. a general cargo and 280 passengers and hence she sailed for Sydney, etc. at about 11 a.m. on the same day, with mails, a general cargo and through passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S.S. Karagola: The B. I. S. N. Coy's mail steamer "Karagola" sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Shunko Maru: The O. S. K. steamer "Shunko Maru" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.
S.S. Allipore: The P. & O. S. N. Coy's steamer "Allipore" will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Sept. 23.
2 Rawalpindi, London, 3-10 M M & Co.
3 Nagato Maru, Karachi, 30-9, N Y Kaisha.
4 Libenfelds, Karachi 25-9, L Ed-ward Ltd.
5 Sumatra Genoa 28-9, L T & M. I.
6 Tarantia 26-9, Liverpool G T & Co.
7 C/o. Auckland Calcutta 26-9, F Campbell and Co.
9 Shunko Maru, Japan, 23-9, O S Kaisha.
11 Durenda U. K., 9-10, M M & Co.
13 Acacia Sabang N.F., Burmah Shell.
15 Aquileia Genoa, 6-10, L T & M. I.
16 Karagola, Durban, 23-9, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

4 Varna Busrah 25-9, M M and Co.
7 Kioto, Karachi, 24-9, K Nixon and Co.
9 Begum Rangoon, N.F. T Morrison & Co.
10/11 Nowshera, Rangoon, 24-9, M. M. and Co.
12/13 Allipore, China and Japan 24-9, M M and Co.
14 Padma, M Coast, 23-9, S Has-sum & Co.

PRINCESS DOCK

C/R Canara, Rangoon, 24-9, M M and Co.
D E Sikh, Calcutta, 23-9, T Morrison and Co.
M. Dayawati Bhawagar, 26-9, B. S. N. Co.
Q Lalita, M Coast, N.F., Mala-bar, S. S. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Ranchi 2-10, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan 9-10, P & O S N Co.
Vicroy of India 15-10, P & O S N Co.
Sitalnagar 23-10, P & O S N Co.
Chitral 25-10, P & O S N Co.
Ranputa 30-10, P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield, 29-10, M M & Co.
FROM GOTHENBURG.
Delhi, 26-9, L. Edward Ltd.
Agra, 1-10-31, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Poona 28-9, K N Co.
Circassia 30-9, G T Co.
Cian Buchanan 27-9, F F Co.
C/Marseilles 28-9, K N Co.
Kioto 22-9, K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Stolzenfels 8-10, L. Edward Ltd.
Trentenfels 18-10, L. Edward Ltd.
Trentenfels 25-10, L. Edward Ltd.
Barenfels 7-11, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM ROTTERDAM.
Tullisse 24-9, L. Edward Ltd.
Djambi 14-11, L. Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Carliguino 26-9, L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
Unicoi, 5-10-31, L. Edward Ltd.
City of Harvard, 10-10, F F Campbell Co.
Silveram 8-10, Volkart Bros.

City of Edinburgh 16-10, F F Campbell Co.

Onister City 30-9, M M and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Kaga Maru, 30-9, N Y Kaisha.
Celebes Maru, 24-9, O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru, 24-9, O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru, 26-9, O S Kaisha.
Cathay 25-9, P & O S N Co.
Cange 22-9, L T Co.
Mirzapore 25-9, P & O S N Co.
Comerin, 9-10-31, P. and O. S. N. Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Karanja 26-9, M M and Co.
Khandalla, 10-10, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

FOR LONDON.

Cathay, 26-9-31, P and O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda 9-10, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 26-9, S Y O.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Auckland, 26-9, F N Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra 26-9, M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Aquileia, 6-10, M Italiana.

FOR KOBE.

Arjun Maru, N.F., O S Kaisha.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varna 25-9, M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalajyoti N.F., S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Canara, 22-9, M M and Co.

FOR ADEN.

Rahmani, N F T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Kioto 24-9, K N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur N.F., F F Campbell Co.

STEAMERS FIXED FOR LONDON.

Cathay, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia, G T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra M Italiana.

FOR HAMBURG.

Aquileia, M Italiana.

FOR NEW YORK.

City of Auckland, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Nagato Maru, N Y Kaisha.

FROM BUSRAH.

Varna M M and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Jalajyoti S S N Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Canara, M M & Co.

FOR ADEN.

Rahmani, T M Co.

FOR KARACHI.

Kioto K N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Maur F F Campbell Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Bombay, Sept. 23.

EXPORTS.

For London SS "Rawalpindi": 10 bales animal skin, P E Barjee & Son.
For Piraeus: 60 cwt. gum oil-bonum, Khena Bros.
For London SS "Durenda": 2000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Strauss and Co.; 4000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 10,000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, W T Surin; 5000 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo; 2000 cwt. linseed, Ishwardas and Co.; 200 cwt. castor oil, A Harroindas and Co.
For Haure: 2000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co.; 100 cwt. mustard seed, M Bhuta and Co.; 300 cwt. mustard seed, T S Thadani and Son; 3000 cwt. myrabolium P. Mathradas and Co.
For Durrat: 3000 cwt. crushed bones, 1620 cwt. bone meal, marine, B Ardeshir and Co.; 40 bales wool raw, Shamji Mal; 4000 cwt. linseed, Birla Bros.; 3000 cwt. crushed bones, F Ibrahim and Co.
For Hull: 5000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co.
For Liverpool SS "Tarantia": 4 bales woolen rugs, Grindlay and Co.; 15 bales wool raw, D Sassoon and Co.
For Manchester: 100 bales tute rags, N A Garia and Sons; 407 cwt. magnesium chloride, Pioneer Magnesium Works Ltd.
For Suez: 4 bales cotton yarn, Sarsoon J David and Co.
For Genoa SS "Aquileia": 60 cwt. Nux Vomica, M Bhuta and Co.
For Hamburg SS "Attenfels": 55 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.; 42 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons; 55 bales waste, Eastern Trading Agency; 12 cases bristles, 4 cases casings, D Abraham and Sons; 200 cwt. kang grain, K Devi.

Bros.: 63 cwt. gum Oilbonum, Mo-vani and Sons; 420 cwt. gum karaya, D Mavji and Co.
For Antwerp: 50 bales cotton fly, Chimanlal and Sons, 2000 cwt. crushed bones, F Ibrahim and Co., 72 cwt. henna leaves, F F Campbell and Co.; 78 cwt. buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola.
For Genoa SS "Sumatra": 4 cases casings, Shamji Mal.
For Shanghai SS "Shunko Maru": 1000 bales cotton raw, G. Dossa and Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 23.
From Busrah SS "Barpeta": Agents M M and Co.—100 bags maize, 271 bags hartman.
From Mohmerah: 19 bundle sheep skins, 328 bags gum; 46 bags wool; 18 bags linseed; 47 bags attori, 10 cases katira, 80 bales cotton.
From Bushire: 39 bundle attari, 324 bags raisin, 93 bags almond kernels, 20 bales wool, 27 bags poppy seed, 36 bags gum tragacanth, 62 bales cotton.
From Dubai: 77 bundle fish manure.
From Bunder Abbas: 195 bags figs, 188 bags raisin, 25 bags attari, 12 bags pistas, 67 bags poppy seed, 58 bags assofoetida.
From Jask: 497 bags matoot.
From Muscat: 148 baskets pomegranates, 2063 bags dates.
From Charbar: 50 bundle mats.
From Givadar: 175 bundle mats, 19 bundle fish.
From Karachi: 33 bags zeera seeds, 1011 bags wheat, 325 bags cotton, 37 bags rice, 209 cases hing, 100 bags salt grax.
From Calcutta SS "Chinkoa": Agents M M and Co.—27 bags rice, 215 bales gunnies, 100 bales twills, 180 bales H-cloth, 50 bales H-twine, 20 bales jute twine, 24 bales D. W. canvas; 50 bales D.W. bags; 4050 chests tea; 150 cases medicine; 44 cases provision, 84 cases hardware, 24 cases soap, 873 drums paint, 500 drums lub-oil, 375 bundle pans, 100 bundle Y. M. shirts; 595 bundle C.I. fittings; 100 cases matches; 110 empty drums.
From Calcutta SS "Sikh": Agents T Morrison and Co.—855 bales H-cloth, 1427 bales gunnies, 295 bales D.W. rags, 203 bales jute twills; 50 bales B. twills, 1475 bags rice, 126 cks. coal pitch; 22 cks. coal tar; 64 bags P-wax; 85 cases glassware; 44 bundle plates, 79 bundle green tea; 5799 bags tea.
From Genoa SS "Soemba": Agents T Morrison and Co.—164 cases cotton goods; 33 cases preserves, 23 cases quick silver, 12 cases art silk goods, 15 cases verm-mouth, 450 cases almonds, 15 cases silk yarn; 22 cases rugs; 850 bundle Ashastoo Crump sheets; 24 cases mercury, 71 cks. chemicals.

CONGRESS LEADER JAILED.

"Inciting Policemen To Leave Government Services."

JALGAON, Sept. 22.

(By Mail.)

Judgment was delivered yesterday by the District and Sessions Judge, Jalgaon, in the appeal which was preferred before him by Meer Shukrulla, the President of the East Khandesh District Congress Committee, from the judgment of the First Class Sub-Divisional Magistrate East Khandesh, sentencing him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to a further term of one month's imprisonment on charge of making a speech in the course of which he incited policemen to leave the Government service and join the Congress. Meer Shukrulla is a prominent Nationalist Mahomedan leader of Jalgaon and President of the Congress Committee. He said that the case was a concocted one and it was in distinct breach of the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.

The Judge in upholding the judgment of the Lower Court said that the report of the speech had been written immediately after the speech was made by the accused and confirmed both the conviction and the sentence passed upon the accused by the Magistrate. The Judge dismissed the appeal and upheld the conviction. Mr Shukrulla who was on bail pending the decision of the appeal has been taken into custody.—A. P.

Continued from Column 7.)

Mr. Ross Masood wanted to know the distance between the two windows and when Mr. Griffiths pointed out the distance the former remarked "So the man has to keep on hopping." (laughter).
Mr. Griffiths' evidence was not over when the Court rose for the day.

WAR ON PRESS GAG BILL

Provisional Council Of Action For Concerted Opposition Appointed

HOME MEMBER'S PRETENSIONS EXPOSED

The Press Bill was strongly denounced as a measure of repression meant to curtail the liberties of the press at a protest meeting held on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the Naujivan Bharat Sabha and several other Trade Unions of Bombay. In case the Bill is passed into an Act the Naujivans repeated their warning of starting unauthorised news sheets with a view to defy the new Statute. A Council of Action to concert measures for this purpose and generally to take steps to vindicate the liberties of the press was appointed.

HUNDRED YEARS AFTER.
Dr. G. Y. Chitnis, who presided, in the course of his speech said that nearly a century ago the father of modern India, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, registered a protest against a similar Bill passed in 1829. To-day after a lapse of 100 years they had to renew the fight for the freedom of speech and free expression of opinion which were the elementary rights of citizen. The only weapons to which a subject nation could take recourse, were the platform and the Press. But it appeared that the Government wanted to shut out even these avenues and it was the duty of every one to condemn the Bill. They might have their differences in politics yet he thought the whole Indian press should stand up in a body and protest in a united voice against the Bill which proposed to curtail their liberty.

"CAN'T TAKE IT LYING DOWN."
The ostensible reason given was that it was intended against the encouragement of violence and terrorism but the provisions of the Bill were so wide as to penalise any expression of opinion that was not to the liking of the Government. When the sole representative of the Congress was negotiating for the independence of India, the speaker said, the bureaucracy was busy forging new weapons to curtail the freedom of the people. "We cannot take this lying down and we must register our protest in such a way that it is not only emphatic but effective," concluded the speaker.

DRACONIC LEGISLATION.
Mr. Charles Mascarenhas moved a resolution protesting against the Bill as a "draconic piece of legislation" and said that it was futile to expect that violence could be stopped by muzzling the press. To prevent violence Government must really go to the root cause of the discontent and misery of the people.
RESIST IT TO THE END.
Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami Chatterjee.

MORE CASES OF VICTIMISATION AND DEMOTION.

Railway Court Of Enquiry Examines More Witnesses.

At its resumed sitting on Tuesday the Railway Court of Enquiry examined a large number of witnesses brought forward by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. The witnesses were both from the B. B. and C. I. and the G. I. P. Railway.

Most of the cases referred to "unfair demotion". The witnesses complained that they were either discharged or demoted on one ground or another while men less efficient than junior to them in service as well as pay were retained in service.

Balkrishna Mahadev formerly a fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop at Parel was the first witness of the day. Witness stated that he joined the railway service in 1926. He was discharged in May 1931. At the time of the discharge he was getting Rs. 3-6-0 a day.

Witness stated that he was asked by the Company to go to Dohad on reduced wage of ten per cent. The authorities wanted several workers from the Parel Workshop to Dohad on reduced wages but none of them went there. A conciliation Board was appointed and after the report of that Board several workmen attached to the erecting shop went to Dohad. Witness was also one of them. Some of them were his juniors and he was still in Railway service.

Sir J. B. Kanga informed the Court that the entire Erecting Workshop was transferred from Parel to Dohad, and Balkrishna being the junior most among them was discharged.

Shiv Datta an ex-fitter in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop at Ajmere the next witness said that he joined service in April 1925 and was discharged after six years in April 1931. He alleged that he was discharged because of a quarrel between him and a mis-junior to him were retained in service.

LEAST EFFICIENT.
Cross examined by Sir Jamsheed Kanga witness denied that there

was any complaint against him or he was fined.

Sir Jamsheed:—Mr. Watson your foreman in his report said that you are extremely lazy and not capable of doing a full day's work on any day.—If it is so how did I work for six years and earned increment every year?

Sir Jamsheed Kanga intimated the Court that he would call Mr. Watson and two others to give evidence. His instructions were that the witness was discharged because he was the least efficient.

Mohamed Khan an ex-blade-smith in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Workshop at Ajmere then gave evidence. He complained against the foreman and said that he was discharged because of the foreman's dislike for him.

QUARRELSOME.
Sir J. B. Kanga informed the witness that Mr. Brooks the Superintendent of the Works had reported against him on October 7 and stated that formerly the witness was a good workman but had recently become quarrelsome.

Witness denied the allegation. He however said that he had no complaint against any body except the foreman about whom he had complained to the Secretary of the Staff Committee. The foreman was not allowing the workers leave to go out and was asking for "cigarette packets for that favour."

Lalaji Meruji formerly working in the carriage department at Viramgam replying to Mr. Jamsheed Mehta stated that he joined railway service 13 years back as an order on Rs. 10 a month. He gradually rose to the post of a fitter on Rs. 60. On April 1, 1931 he was demoted to the post of an order and was again given Rs. 30. His complaint was that men junior to him were retained in service and sent to Baroda.

His being reduced to an order from fitter was a humiliation to him.

USEFUL INFLUENCE.
Witness alleged that men junior to him were sent to Baroda on the same salary because of the influence they exerted. Dayalji fitter

WELL, FOLKS, HERE'S THE LOW DOWN

ON

WHOOPEE

By the Little Mouse in the Corner

THE OLD GROUCH says:—

The photography is marvellous and the girls gorgeous. Personally, I have always preferred straight drama to this type of film, but I must admit I have changed my mind since seeing this miracle picture.

THE CYNIC:—

They certainly have produced a picture that has everything—good acting, perfectly intelligible speech, real natural colour, instead of what we have seen in other so-called "natural colour" films, and above all—what most spectacular films lack, a fascinating little story.

THE AMERICAN VISITOR:—

Glorifying the American girl and Eddie Cantor, and now! Gee! but they're worth it, and I'm going to see it again.

THE YOUNG MAN ABOUT TOWN:—

top-hole production, from start to finish, and what ravishing beauty!

THE MODERN GIRL:—

I've honestly never seen anything so positively perfect. I've enjoyed every minute of it, and hope the boy friend will take me again.

THE STAID OLD ENGLISHMAN:—

It's very good, there's no doubt about it, and if all United Artists pictures come up to this standard, book seats for me every Saturday.

THE CINEMA MANAGER:—

We are improving parking arrangements, sound, and comfort of our patrons generally, so that we will not only start a new era in picture entertainment, but guarantee to show the blues away, from 28th September the grand opening night of

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BERNARD NEDELL

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CALL OF THE SEA

The Story of the Rescue of Two kidnapped officers and The Thrilling fight for their Release

ALSO

MICKEY MOUSE

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was junior to him. But was not demoted because he is the brother-in-law of Gogabhai the Deputy Station Master. Another junior man Ishwarlal was retained on the same wages because he was the brother of one Mulshankar Assistant Train Examiner at Nadiad.

DEMOTION.
Banks Biharilal a special grade fitter from Jhansi said that he was demoted from A grade mistry to a special grade fitter and his salary was reduced from Rs. 109 to Rs. 70. He had put in 12 years' service. His complaint was that for some time in 1926 he worked in the Waggon repairing department but was again sent back to the Mechanical Shop on his request. Now the witness was demoted while those in the Waggon repairing department who were junior to him were getting higher salary.

PREMIUM ON INSUFFICIENCY.
Ahmed Ali formerly a superior grade painter from Jhansi workshop who was getting Rs. 50 but has now been demoted to an Assistant painter on Rs. 31 also complained that two of his juniors Mashuqi and Haldar and eight others were getting higher pay than the witness.

Mr. Ross Masood:—Have you any other complaint to make?

Witness:—What complaint? Sir, These are the days when most inefficient fellows rise up while men of real worth are kept down (laughter).

The witness stated that he was fined Rs. 2, because he gave his railway pass to his brother. Later he was discharged on August 1. The certificate of discharge said that discharge was due to reduction in staff.

Mr. Joshi protested that this was a case of retrenchment after July 6, when the Railway authorities had no right to discharge any man.

Sir J. B. Kanga:—But this is no case of retrenchment. He

was punished for giving his pass to his brother.

Mr. Joshi:—But the certificate of discharge does not mention that reason. It clearly states that the reason was reduction of staff.

BIG PUNISHMENT FOR SMALL OFFENCES.
Mr. Joshi further submitted that he wanted to strongly object to the practice to which Railway authorities generally resorted, viz., giving excessive punishment for small offences. He complained that such offences were very lightly dealt with formerly, but now they were made a plea for retrenching men from service.

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Mr. G. R. Sheti, Proprietor-Director of the National Pictures Corp. (Lahore) who had had special training in Cino-Engineering Mechanical Engineering and Cino Technology and a successful scholar of the Columbia University and Palmer Institute (Hollywood), completed his production "Desha-Bandu" which will be shown shortly.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS.

(Continued from page 4.)

nour really belongs now to the Fascist hymn "Giovinezza". This lays particular stress on youth and the virtues of fascism, though the praise of patriotism in general, so common in other anthems also runs through its verses.

It also has the rare distinction of mentioning an individual by name—Benito Mussolini. Allusion is made twice in "Giovinezza" in the frowning arbor of Italian destinies. It also has a verse which has served to arouse among non-Italians a considerable skepticism as to the peaceful intentions of Mussolini. This verse—the second of "Giovinezza"—runs:

Dell'Italia nei confini
Son rifatti gli Italiani

Li ha rifatti Mussolini
Per la guerra di domani
which means, freely translated, "The Italians, within their boundaries, have been remade, and it is Mussolini who has remade them for the war of to-morrow."

At the outbreak of the World War the national hymn (officially speaking) of Germany was "Hell Dir im Siegerkranz" (Hail to thee in victor's laurels). This, sung to the tune of "God Save the King" was addressed to the German Emperor. Written for William I. who was crowned Emperor at Versailles in 1871, after the victories of his armies in the Franco-German War, it is principally a paean in praise of monarchy and the German Fatherland. The bumptious note so rife in other anthems is lacking.

This, however, is not true of the hymn which, since Germany became a republic, has superseded "Hell Dir im Siegerkranz", the famous "Deutschland, über Alles, which is both bumptious and war-like.

It's music is none other than the famous and beautiful tune composed by Haydn at the end of the eighteenth century as the tria. With words beginning national hymn of his native Austria, "Gott erhalte Franz den Kaiser" (God preserve Franz the Emperor) it remained the anthem of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, until that empire collapsed in 1918. While the song was still the Austro-Hungarian official hymn, a German poet, Hoffmann von Fallersleben, decided to write words to it which might be appropriate for use by Germans outside of Austria, so he penned "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles."

But the strange part of it is that though the poet was anti-monarchical and his verses were written as a hymn for German democracy, they became the very incarnation of ultra-monarchical Hohenzollern Germany. And now fate has given still another ironic twist to their history. "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles" has been officially made the national anthem of the German Republic.

Yet, though "Deutschland über Alles" is now proudly enshrined as Germany's national song, there is another which vies with it for first place in German hearts. That is "Die Wacht am Rhein." Before the advent to power of the Bolsheviks, Russia had a national hymn which, musically, was thought by many the most beautiful in the world. "Boshe Zaria chranit" (God save the Czar) it began.

Since the fall of the Russian Empire a number of songs have been written extolling bolshevism, but none has become the official national air of the new Russia. The song coming closest to that distinction is the famous "Internationale."—"N. Y. Times."

FREE LIBRARY AND DISPENSARY FOR TRADE UNIONISTS

Labour Research Bureau's Decision

The Secretary of the Labour Research Bureau, Ville-Parle, Bombay, writes:—

"Prominent amongst those who have agreed to serve on the advisory Council of the Labour Research Bureau recently established in Bombay are the following:—

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, R. S. Ruiker, President, A.I.T.U. Congress; S. Mukundlal, Gen. Secretary, All-India Trade Union Congress; G. L. Khandalkar, President Bombay Girmi Kamgar Union, (Red Flag); V. H. Joshi, Vice-President, A.I.T.U.C.; Miss Kameswari, member, A.I.C.C.; Sayed Abdullah Brelvi, Editor "Bombay Chronicle"; S. D. Hasan, Editor "Khalwar"; Lahore; Prof. Brijnarayan; Ferozchand, Editor "People"; E. B. Sen, President, E. B. Railway, Union, Calcutta; Brajesh Singh, General Secretary, U. P. Provincial Trade Union Congress, Lucknow; Pandit Hariharanath Shastri, President, Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha, V. R. Kalappa, Gen. Secretary, B. N. Railway Workers' Union, Nagpur; J. N. Mitra, Vice-President, A.I.T.C.; D. B. Pathik, Editor "Rajasthan Sandesh"; Ajmer; Narasingh Das, Ajmer; Mrs. Asafally; Dr. G. Y. Chitnis; N. S. Chetty; Miss Maniben Kara; Dr. M. R. Shetty; V. B. Karnik, etc.

The Managing Committee of the Labour Research Bureau, in consultation with some of the members of the Advisory Council and representatives of Trade Union Organisations, have opened a free library for the members of the various Labour Organisations in the city and a free dispensary to impart medical help to those workers, who are already members of the Trade Unions, and those who intend to be members of their respective Unions. The dispensary will be opened on Tuesday and Thursday evenings and the library will be open from 4 p.m. to 8-30 p.m. every evening.

The Managing Committee at its last meeting decided to hold lectures and study classes for the workers working in various industries and trades. Shortly an Information Bureau for students intending to go to foreign countries for higher studies will be opened and also a Labour Research Press Service will be organised, under the auspices of the Bureau.

Those desiring to help the working of the Bureau and its aims and objects should communicate with the Secretaries, Labour Research Bureau, 25, Hajee Building, Ferguson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay. Editors of the newspapers in Bombay and outside are requested to send copy of their journal and help the good cause."

Women's Christian Temperance Union's Convention.

The Press Superintendent of the C. P. W. C. T. U. writes:—"The 12th annual convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the Central Provinces was held in Jubbulpore from the 5th to 7th instant."

The meetings were held in the Bible College hall of the India Mission of the Disciples of Christ. Among the National officers present were our new National Organizer Miss Copeland, M. A., successor to Miss Mary Campbell, and Miss Chitambar, the National Vice-President of the W. C. T. U. of India. We had also the special privilege of welcoming as a visitor Miss Southard, the first ordained lady of the Methodist Church of America to visit India."

"On Saturday evening the members of the English branch of the Jubbulpore W. C. T. U. entertained the delegates and visitors at a reception held at the Y. W. C. A. After the refreshments

Miss Copeland gave an address, in which she spoke at length about the work done by the W. C. T. U. all over India. She concluded by giving a brief account of the World's Convocation of the W. C. T. U. held early this year at Toronto, Canada."

Miss Campbell, our late National President was present at the Convention and on behalf of India she extended an invitation for holding the next "World's Convention" of the W. C. T. U. in India."

"Rev. Miss Southard gave the Convention two addresses, the theme of her address was that youth would win the world for prohibition, purity and peace. She also gave a talk to the leaders on sex education."

"The Young People's Branch had a distinctive increase of more than 700 members over last year. Two dramas specially prepared for the occasion by the boys and girls of the local Mission High School were highly appreciated by all."

CAMP FIRE GATHERING.

The first Camp Fire gathering of the Bombay City Ambulance Corps was held at the Vanita Vishram Gardens on Saturday evening. Mr. K. M. Munshi, the President of the Ambulance Society, presided.

The function commenced with a general salute given by the volunteers to the Officer Commanding, who inspected the Divisions while the Band played. A large fire was lit in the centre of the garden, round which the volunteers sat in a ring. An interesting programme of music, folk dance, short comedies, imitations, feats of strength, dumb-shows, magical tricks and tableaux scenes, were gone through by the volunteers. The climax was reached when a girl caught fire by the primus stove, and on her crying for help her friends gave her first-aid and saved her life.

A Campers' Cup was presented to Pte. M. C. Desai, Junior Division, for efficiency and discipline observed by him at the camp held at Lonavla in summer last.

Mr. K. M. Munshi addressing the volunteers dwelt on the necessity of observing discipline, in thought, action and speech.

COMING 'GANDHI WEEK' CELEBRATION.

VILE PARLE LADIES TO SELL KHADDAR WORTH RS. 5,000.

(From Our Correspondent).

VILE PARLE, Sept. 20. Many times during the Civil Disobedience movement has Sardar Vallabhbhai spoken very highly of the services of the Vile Parle ladies. They were always in the forefront of the struggle, and it appears they mean to keep up the reputation. Their enthusiasm and devotion has extorted the recognition and admiration of Sardar. And now that Sardar Sahab has given definite instructions as to how best people can celebrate the "Jayanti" of the greatest man of the world, the Vile Parle ladies thought it but fit to revise their considered and comprehensive programme for the "Gandhi Week" to suit the requirements of the Congress President.

With this object a public meeting was convened of the ladies of the suburb, in the Rashtriya School premises yesterday afternoon. Swami Anand, Gokulbhai Bharti, and Sjt. Karsandas Chitalla, of the Servants of India Society were also present.

A resolution was unanimously adopted to sell at least five thousand rupees worth of Khaddar during the fortnight ending 8th October. A sub-committee was appointed with Smt. Surajben as Secretary to draw out a plan of Khaddar sale.

THE Royal Yakuti

A WONDERFUL TONIC RESTORATIVE

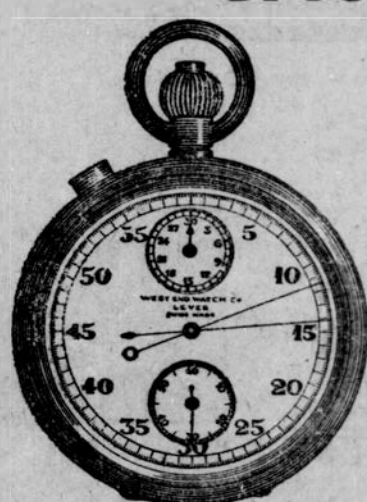
This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best and richest vegetable ingredients. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs, and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry of this country, but it is greatly patronised by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per Tin containing 60 pills, Rs. Ten only.

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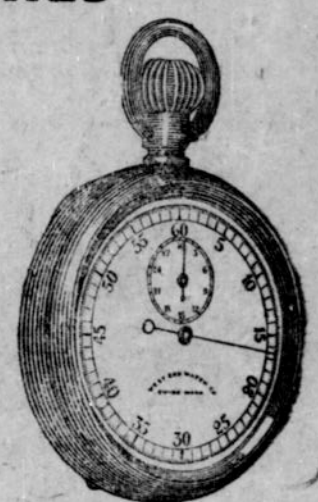


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Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity

The Sankat Tran Samity is doing all that it can to relieve the distress. Friends have been active. Bengalees all over India are responding to the call. Non-Bengalees also are not lagging behind. Friends, energetic col-

lectors, school boys and merchants and officers have demonstrated their sympathy for the cause by collecting Rupees

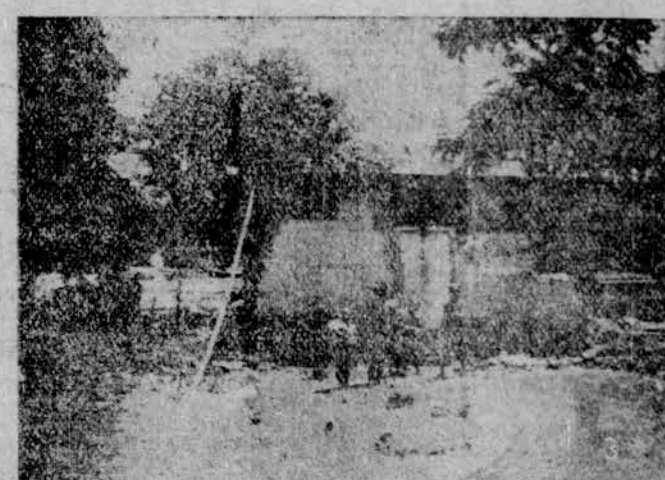
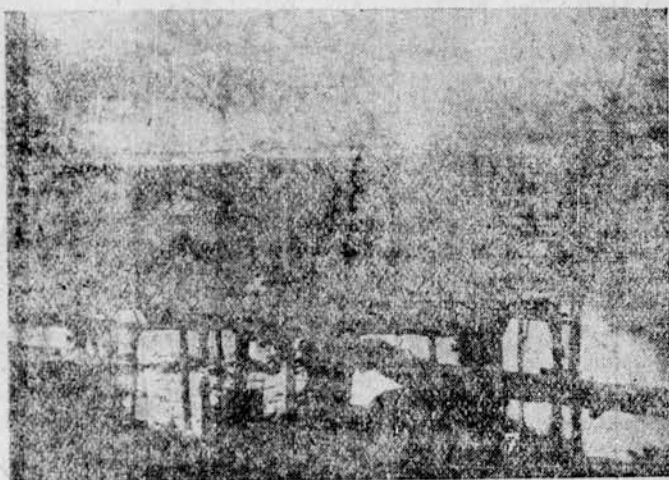


Fifty thousand (Rs. 50,000) in three weeks. The response is great, but the suffering is greater and much more fund is needed. Streams of People men, women



and children are coming to the Science College from 6 a.m. to 9 a.m. with money, bundles of cloth and bags of rice. I am overwhelmed with kindness showered and the trust reposed in me. May I be worthy of my countrymen's love and confidence?

P. C. RAY,
President,
Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity,
Science College,
8th Sept. 1931.



TEN THOUSAND
SQUARE MILES
COMPLETELY
UNDER WATER



1. A hut in village Jhuuki on which its occupants have taken shelter.
2. A flooded abandoned village.
3. Remains of a poor family's hut.
4. A village in a sea of water near the river Brahmaputra.
5. Starving cattle standing in



water piteously waiting for food.
6. Iswardia—what was once a village. All crop washed away.
7. Improvised shelter in a water-logged hut.
8. Rich Men's jute godowns have not escaped the fate.
9. A mound which has provided shelter for the villagers, Dist. Jal paiguri.

Mahatma's Message On Behalf Of Flood-Stricken Bengal

Mr. Gandhi, before his departure, gave the following message on behalf of the flood-stricken Bengal, "I hope people of the Bombay Presidency will go to the rescue of flood-stricken Bengal and send their contributions to Sir P. C. Ray."

Thousands Without Food & Shelter



"GO WHEREVER YOU CAN FIND SHELTER. I CAN'T SAVE YOU"

Acharya Ray's Appeal

Woeful stories are coming from the interior of devastation by flood. We have collected a few thousands when many crores are needed, our efforts sink into insignificance.

Men have taken shelter on improvised rafts, on trees and in boats. But in villages where even the highest lands are under five to seven feet of water, where are the cattle to go? The cultivator takes the cows, smears their horns and forehead with vermilion, as a sign of sacrifice, takes off the rope and lets her go. The calamity that drives the peasant to let the cattle swim off anywhere or rather swim to sure death can be imagined but is beyond description. I appeal to Bengalees in Bengal or outside Bengal, wherever they may be, not to rest till they do something for this distress. I appeal to men and women of all the provinces to imagine the calamity of Bengal and help personally, also I request them to form flood relief committees for collection.

P. C. RAY,
Science College Calcutta.

Excessive rains fell in the hills about the end of July. The river Brahmaputra which carries a great portion of the Himalayan rains began to show signs of flooding. In a single day, up in Assam, the level of water rose by 12 feet. It was then anticipated that there was disaster ahead. By the second of August, the mad rush of water entered Bengal and began quickly to swell by additions from tributaries and overflowed the banks.

Alarm was raised and relief societies are now on the scene. But all the places have not been reached yet by relief parties. In spite of all our facilities for organising relief work, we can do but little in face of the appalling magnitude of the disaster. The inundated region on both banks of the river Brahmaputra is 250 miles long and 16 to 64 miles wide. The area affected is about 10,000 square miles. How can the peasants be kept alive? Doles may be given for a few days or a few weeks but it is impossible to keep lakhs of men alive in this vast tract by distribution of doles of rice and cloth.

Our representatives went round the area. They have returned. Their report is that thousands are going to die of starvation and epidemic. In certain areas cholera has already broken out and we are receiving urgent calls of medical help.

In the flooded area for some days there was no means of lighting fire. People soaked rice in water, pounded it into milk. This served as food for adults and children. But there are those who had no rice and to whom adequate help could not be rendered. The early paddy crop was ripening when the floods came. This crop is still rotting under water where it has not been washed away by strong currents. The cultivators are taking out by improvised bamboo clips this rotten stuff. This foul smelling material is dried and some sort of unwholesome meal is made from the undeveloped paddy which is eaten. Cholera and dysentery necessarily broke out in these places.

Now I appeal to the general public to help me in relieving this distress as far as possible. Many men are dying and very many more are bound to die, this is the confirmed report.

SATISH CHANDRA DAS GUPTA,
Secretary,
Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity.



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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1931

UNICAMERAL VERSUS BICAMERAL

Controversy Still Raging In Federal Committee

MAHARAJA OF BIKANER'S STRONG PLEA FOR SAFEGUARDS

Gavin-Jones For Australian Model

The Unicameral versus Bicameral controversy continued to engage the deliberations of the Federal Structure Committee, Messrs. Rangaswamy, Sastri and Jayakar spoke. The Maharaja of Bikaner pleaded for adequate safeguards for the princes.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, September 22. After the lunch hour the debate turned into a fight between the bicameral and unicameral forms of legislatures, the protagonists of both views trying to convert each other, but evidently without any success. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, continuing his speech, developed the point that India did not want to experiment on the lines of other Federal Constitutions. The working of those constitutions did not, in his opinion justify their being repeated in India. The Second Chamber was a costly luxury which India could ill afford to encourage.

Mr. Gavin Jones felt it necessary to correct himself regarding indirect elections. It seemed he had become after hearing other speakers. However, he could not persuade himself to overcome his enthusiasm for a mixed system of indirect election from the rural areas and direct election from the urban and special constituencies as a defender of bicameral legislature. Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar, and explained the Australian model as being the most suitable form of Government with certain "slight amendments." He gave an inkling into what he meant by slight amendments, later he expressed that though the Finance Bill could be introduced in the Lower House, the Upper House shall have the right to amend it.

Finally, Mr. Jones agreed with all "the words of wisdom," expressed by Lord Lothian yesterday. Mr. Jayakar who had been studiously silent ever since the Committee started work, felt, called upon to-day to question whether it was possible for the two elements to work harmoniously in a popular elected house. He wanted a stable Government and strongly objected to fractional or

were absolute majority in any Chamber.

SASTRI UNREPENTANT

Mr. Sastri wanted to reserve his judgment over the whole issue. He had, however, no hesitation in saying that after hearing the different points of views, he was unrepentant for having welcomed a bicameral legislature.

The Maharajah of Bikaner speaking on the relations between the two Chambers emphasised that it was futile to coerce or drive the States into a federation without their consent. He reminded his colleagues that the States had entered into treaties with the Crown direct, and unless the Crown gave adequate and effective guarantees ensuring their existence as one of the two great entities in India and further ensuring a continuity of their sovereign rights, it was no use discussing whether they would or would not enter the Federation. The Maharaja asked for these safeguards. He demanded a specific understanding beforehand regarding the Princes' rights, though his personal faith in Federation remained as firm as ever. He opined that Federation was the only solution of the Indian problem and for the present he could only hope that the Princes would enter it in large number with the object of securing for India an honourable place in the Empire.

What they were for the moment concerned with was that certain essential safeguards should be provided for so that they may feel that their existence big or small was not threatened. If that was achieved, then he hoped, that a great majority of states would join the Federation.

Concluding, the Maharaja of Bikaner asked for 50 per cent representation in the Upper House as against 33-1/3 per cent. in the Lower House, provided the Upper House and the Lower House had 250 and 350 members respectively.

INDIA WILL CONTINUE TO SUFFER.

Birla On Government's Financial Policy.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

The Government had an opportunity to undo the wrong done by the "puls-valuation" of the rupee carried out in the teeth of strenuous popular opposition and thus raise the general level of the prices, but they had let it slip and had come forward to add insult to injury, said Mr. Birla interviewed by "Reuter" on Sir Samuel Hoare's statement.

He added that great indignation would be felt all over India at the fact that there was no departure for all practical purposes from the old policy. The fact that sterling was now divorced from gold exposed the plea that India was on the gold standard. The "real point, however, is quite different. India will continue to suffer under 1/6 sterling as it did under 1/8 gold and the suffering will be simply because the Government is alien and irresponsible. There has been a lot of sermonising on the stability of exchange and what is most annoying is that after the devaluation of the pound a homily should be preached by those at the helm of Indian affairs."

Mr. Birla commented on the fact that while actions like drastic retrenchment and suspension of the gold standard were considered the right remedies in Britain they

were more or less taboo in India where budgets were rested by fresh taxation, although India was too poor to bear heavy burdens and also by heavy borrowings.

Mr. Birla added that India's gold resources had been dissipated for the sake of the so-called stability of gold. The so-called gold assets were no longer synonymous with gold and whatever sterling securities remained were in danger of being wiped out. He feared that too much strain would be put on Indian finances and hoped that the Government would retrace their steps before it was too late. —Reuter.

SEC 144 AT JAMSHEDPUR

Sequel To Mass Disturbance

SUBHAS BOSE SAFELY ESCORTED OUT OF MEETING

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 21. Section 144 has been promulgated at Jamshedpur following a disturbance at a mass meeting of labourers last evening which was broken up by rowdies. About 40 persons including a policeman were injured. Rioters, some of whom were arrested, were dispersed by armed police.

Sit. Subash Chandra Bose. President of the meeting, was escorted safely by members of the local Labour Association who formed themselves into a cordon around him.—A. P.

LATHI CHARGE BY DHHRAGADHRA POLICE.

100 Men And Women Injured.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE WORKERS ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)
WADHWAN, Sept. 22. Painful news are reported from Dhrangadhra. Dhrangadhra public workers Sijts, Manekchand Nanubhai Dahyari, Ogharbhail and others were called in Fozdari Court by Dadubhai, Police Superintendent on Monday and were asked to abandon the Kathiawar Political Conference activities. They refused and were taken to jail. They observed dignified calm and asked the people to observe peace.

MEN AND WOMEN ASSAULTED. Nearly 1,000 men, and 200 ladies, were following their leaders peacefully, but nearly 70 police delivered two lathi charges, one at Shabhat Mata Mandir and another in the Green Chowk. Nearly 75 men and 25 women of respectable families received injuries from the police.

One Dabgar youth's head was severely injured. One Bhavans youth from Karachi while asking people to observe peace was assaulted and kept in custody. Nearly 75 women kept sitting in the Green Chowk till 10 p.m. Dhrangadhra City observes complete 'hartal.'

CASE UNDER SARDA ACT

Causes Sensation In Poona

CHANDWAD TALUKA CONFERENCE

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 20.

The Chandwad Taluka Peasants Conference was held on the 15th inst. under the presidency of Sjt. Vithal Ramjee Shindhe. The Conference was well attended by the farmers of all the villages of the Taluka.

Sjt. Shindhe in the course of his presidential address advised the peasants to organise themselves.

As long as Congress is in the hands of people like Mahatma Gandhi or Jawaharlal Nehru, one can safely say that it shall stand by the peasants to fight their cause. It is for this reason they should also help that great body. They should not think of capturing Congress, but should help Congress as long as Congress stands for the cause of peasants. He asked them to organise independent outside help. At present the work of the Congress is political and the work of peasants is not political but social.

SHARDA ACT IN POONA DISTT.

On the 3rd June last, a girl of ten years of age of the Gujarati community from Patas, Poona District was given in marriage to a man of 28 years of age. This marriage according to Sharda Act is punishable; so in order to prevent such marriages in the community Mr. Raghunathdas Mathuradas lodged a complaint against Messrs. Parshotamdas Ganeshdas, Manekchand Balam and four others on the 23rd May last, in the Court of the Distt. Magistrate, Poona.

In the beginning, Mr. Furohit, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Eastern Division, carried out the inquiries. The complainant placed the facts and evidence before him. This helped Mr. Purohit to recommend the 'prima facie' of the case to the Distt. Magistrate. Then the summons were issued against the accused and the case was to be heard on 17th September. One of the accused has not got the summons so the case could not be taken up. It is now postponed to 6th October. The case has created much stir in the Gujarati community. Mr. Vyde is appearing for the complainant and Messrs. B.V. Deshmukh and G.S. Dandavate are appearing for the accused.

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL POSITION IS SOUND

Not Hesitated To Bear Heavy Burdens

SNOWDEN'S APOLOGIA FOR FINANCIAL CRISIS

LONDON, September 22. Rugby.—In his broadcast address last night the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Philip Snowden examined the situation resulting from the passing of Gold Standard Amendment Act which received Royal Assent late last night. The consequences were bound to be disagreeable and in some ways may be serious, but he said that they would not be disastrous or catastrophic.

"The pound will not go the way of the mark at the franc. There is not the least danger of that. It would have been a very different thing, if the pound had begun to go a month or so ago when we had a huge deficit in our national budget and when our capacity to set our financial house in order was viewed with suspicion."

HIGHER PRICES FOR IMPORTS.

There are no longer any grounds for distrusting the essential soundness of our financial position. It is indeed not our internal troubles, but the troubles of other countries that have made it impossible for us to remain on gold standard and though in terms of foreign currencies we can now feel assured that the extent of the fall will be limited. The result is likely to be that we still have to pay higher prices for things that we buy from abroad.

BUT NOT LARGE.

Imported foodstuffs and raw materials enter so largely into articles that we consume that we must expect to see over next few months some rise in cost of im-

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE Gandhi Number

will

Be out during
the first week
of October

Price As. 4.

ported goods. This rise is not likely to be very large. We have made inquiries as to the origin of the heavy sales of sterling and are assured that the selling is predominantly on foreign account and there is no evidence of any substantial export of capital by British nationals.

LOS ANGELES TO FOREIGNERS. One of the consequences of the suspension of gold payments is that those foreigners who still have money on deposit here will only be able to take it back, if they wish to take it back, in depreciated pounds and will, therefore, suffer loss in terms of their own currencies. We deplore that loss. We have done all we could to avert it.

A WARNING.

We have not hesitated to impose upon our own people heavy burdens and drastic sacrifices so as to remove any ground for reproach that our own budgetary position had contemplated to fall of pound. For people of Great Britain there is not the slightest cause of anxiety about money in banks or in savings banks. That is perfectly safe. In particular Mr. Snowden warned public against any panic buying and hoarding of commodities. There was no danger of shortage.

Concluding, Mr. Snowden said: "Government will take every step to safeguard and build up our position anew. One of the causes of the world situation is unequal distribution of world supply of gold which had long been under the consideration of the

PICKETING BY RED SHIRTS IN PESHAWAR

Representation To Congress Leaders.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 22. The local Piecegoods Association has telegraphed to Mr. Abdul Ghaffar Khan as follows:—"Truce signed between Congress Association on 16th. In fact this we fail to understand why Red Shirts have started picketing. Your action is absolutely contrary to justice. Should we understand Congress and your Red Shirts are two different parties, and have to be ruled by both. Remove picketing till decision All-India Congress, failing which we hold you responsible for all losses and disorders. Picketers are untrained Pathans; panic is prevailing; we are observing hartal. Doctor Ghosh, ex-President, Provincial Congress, has wired to Jawaharlal that Abdul Ghaffar Khan's volunteers are prohibiting opening purely Swadeshi cloth. Pray intervene."

A copy of this telegram has been sent to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel asking for an interview in that connection.—A. P.

MOVE TO END HINDU- SIKH DISPUTE

Offer To Bind Sikh Community To Reasonable Award

LAHORE, Sept. 22

With a view to end the dispute between Hindus and Sikhs over the shops at Daska, adjoining a Sikh shrine, four Sikh leaders namely, Mr. Sant Singh, M.L.A., Mr. Bhoosingh, Deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council, Dr. Kartar Singh and Mr. Harnam Singh have offered to bind the Sikh community to any reasonable award which might be given by Dr. Gokulchand Narang (Minister), Dr. Satyapal, a Congress leader and Sjt. Mukand Lal Puri M.L.C. The above-named Sikh leaders have also appealed to Sikhs and Hindus to stop fighting.—A. P.

IF SWARAJ IS NOT WON "Extensive National Movement To Be Launched"

(From A Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 22. Pandit Nekiram Sharma delivered a speech on the 20th inst. in which he emphasised the importance of Mahatma Gandhi's presence at the Round Table Conference, and expressed the hope that looking to the economic crisis in Great Britain, Britishers would not dare to refuse India's Swaraj demand as put forth by Mahatmaj. He said, if the efforts were crowned with success, Mahatmaj's career as a politician would end. If not, the Government would have to go through bitter ordeal. India would launch an extensive movement for the achievement of Swaraj unforeseen in the world history.

Women Centenarian Dead

POONA, Sept. 21. Baba Jan who was reported to have been living in Poona for over 100 years died this evening. Her finger was operated upon a few days ago. She was credited with high mystic powers by all castes. When the news spread large crowds of people of all creeds and communities flocked to Char Bowdi in the Cantonment where she had lived. The funeral is expected to take place to-morrow.—A. P.

British Government and the Bank of England who have taken every opportunity to promote co-operation between the central banks with a view to finding remedy.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

So far as this country is concerned we would willingly have called international conference for the purpose, but it was made abundantly clear to us that any proposal of this kind would be unwelcome to some other powers and would, therefore, be doomed to failure. It may be that the present crisis will bring home to those who have hitherto been reluctant to enter into discussion of this matter pressing necessity of concerted action and His Majesty's Government will certainly lose no opportunity to emphasise its urgency and importance.—B.O.W.

YET, ANOTHER SENSATION Mounting Rise In Cotton Prices.

GOLD & SILVER FOLLOW

Collapse Of Japan's Exchange?

Bombay, Sept. 23.

1-30 p.m.

Following steadier advices from New York Cotton Exchange and Doll-Sterling Cross Rate being 4.22, our market was expected to open at Rs. 154 for Broach A/M delivery.

Japanese Export Houses were buying cotton freely during the last two days and something like 50,000 bales contracts were secured, mostly from Indian dealers.

But this morning the motive behind the Japanese buying was revealed. It was freely reported in the bazaar that Japan had declared "off the Gold Standard" and Japan Exchange collapsed to 1.72.

Although official confirmation is lacking about this information, still it caused another sensation in the local bazaars.

Broach A-M prices opened at Rs. 158, and immediately rose to Rs. 170. At this level there was heavy liquidation which resulted in a relapse to Rs. 162.

The buying again revived, and prices were put up to Rs. 165, when occasional profit-taking checked the advance. At 1-30 p.m. prices steadied around Rs. 163, with fluctuation of Rs. 2, either side.

This sudden rise has resulted in heavy losses to cotton dealers; and it is feared that some of them will find it difficult to fulfil their financial obligations.

Silver prices bumped up to Rs. 50 when heavy long liquidation checked the rise, and caused a set-back to Rs. 49.

Similarly, Gold prices shot up to Rs. 25 per tola, when drastic selling and liquidation caused a sharp relapse to Rs. 23/12.

Great stir is felt in the commercial centres, and nobody knows which way the wind blows. Considerable nervousness prevails.

and big operators have adopted a rather cautious policy.

BROACH COTTON DECLINES. Later on it was reported that the Japan Exchange had improved to 155. This influenced increased selling and Broach A.M. prices declined to Rs. 159.

LIVERPOOL OPENS STRONG.

Liverpool Cottons market was due to open at a decline of 1 point on parity with overnight. New York closing, but it opened strong at a rise of 15 points with October 4.00. It is stated that sterling is again weak to-day in London.

This news again hardened prices in the local market, and prices rapidly fluctuated between Rs. 160 and Rs. 165. At 3 p.m. Broach A.M. contracts were placed at Rs. 163/8.

BULLION STEADY.

Gold was steady at Rs. 24 1/4 and silver was quoted at Rs. 49. FURTHER RISE IN LIVERPOOL. Later on Liverpool market improved further by 2 points with October 4.08.

OUTLOOK AT THE CLOSE

Later on Liverpool was reported 27 points higher and the opening Doll-Sterling was quoted at 4.13. Cotton market remained steady and at the close Broach A.M. was Rs. 162/8. Oomra D/J. Rs. 140 and Bengal Rs. 124.

Forward Business in Bullion is becoming difficult. Quotations at 6 p.m. were as under:—

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 24 1/4, Aso delivery Rs. 24 1/2 and Kartik delivery Rs. 24 3/4. Spot Silver Rs. 48 1/4 and Aso Rs. 49 1/2.

The Forward Cotton Market will remain open from 12 noon to 3 p.m. whilst Sewri Market will be closed on Friday the 26th inst., on account of "Digambari Jain Panchusan" and "Anant-Chaturdasi" and on Saturday the 28th inst., on account of "Farwadin Jashan" and "Lunar Eclipses."

PROVISIONAL UNDER- STANDING AND AFTER

Reason For Arrest Of Mr. Abdullah

SRINAGAR, Sept. 22.

The Publicity Officer, Srinagar, has issued the following communication:—

"The basic condition of provisional understanding arrived at on 26th August, 1931 by Government with ten Muslims, who had waited in deputation on His Highness, was that all agitations should cease and that Muslim demands should be submitted for consideration. When the agitation was suspended, Government, on their part, carried out the terms of the undertaking such as the suspension of cases arising out of the agitation, and of the riot cases, and the release of accused persons on bail. In fact Government went even beyond the actual terms of the understanding to conciliate Muslims. But it was repeatedly reported that S. M. Abdullah in spite of his undertaking, when he was released from custody after the riots, and in spite of the provisional settlement to which he was a party, was carrying on his campaign of sedition against Government. He persisted in doing so in spite of the repeated warning, and has had accordingly to be arrested."—A. P.

MALWAN LIQUOR SHOP

PICKETERS JAILED.

(From A Correspondent.)

MALVAN, Sept. 21.

Mr. Gavankar, President District Congress Committee, was sentenced to six months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default three months' further rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Rama Tondwalkar was given four months' rigorous and Rs. 50 fine, in default two months' rigorous under section 448 I.P.C. in the liquor shop case.

Hartal was observed in their honour.

MCLAGAN COLLEGE WITHDRAWALS

LAHORE, Sept. 22.

An official statement says that on the 26th May 59 Muslim students resigned from the Mclagan Engineering College. Up to the present 36 have signed re-admission forms on which they have expressed regret, and promised to obey the college rules. Of the above-mentioned number, 26 signed forms on September 16 after an abortive attempt to prevent the B class entrance examination being held. Students were never coerced to sign forms and no student was readmitted without an apology form having been filled by him. Eight Muslim students of A class are on vacation until October 1.—A. P.

PROTEST AGAINST HIGH RENT

BENARES, Sept. 22.

Practically all Hindu and Muslim shops were closed to-day, as a protest against heavy rents. In the evening a well-attended meeting was held on the Town Hall grounds when a resolution supporting 50 per cent reduction in rents was passed. A committee to carry on effective agitation has been formed.—A. P.

Bombay Retrenchment Committee

POONA, Sept. 21.

The Bombay Retrenchment Committee dispersed this evening to meet after the Council session. During the whole of last week and to-day the Committee mainly confined itself to interviewing Heads of General and Revenue Departments for finding out ways of permanent savings.

Except considering several proposals put forward by departmental heads and non-official members it is understood that Committee has not gone into actual figures of cut. Therefore it may not be possible to be ready with its report by the end of October as Government expected.—A. P.